

ONTARIO'S NEW PREMIER.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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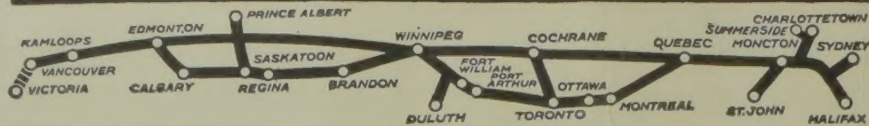
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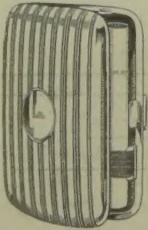
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	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,560,000	\$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals ..	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312
Increase 1918 over 1917	\$4,072,688.	
Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918.	\$636,654,107.	

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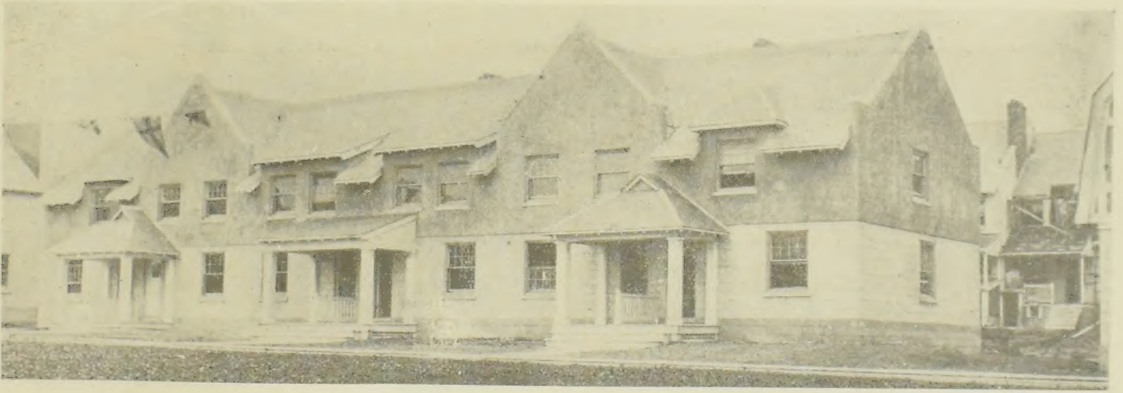
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ANOTHER TYPE OF NEW BUILDING.

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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DEVELOPING THE EMPIRE.

IN the Mother Country to-day, in spite of all the perplexing problems of domestic reconstruction, practical efforts towards fuller development of the Empire's resources and a closer federation of its component parts are actively being made. The danger that the exhaustion and dislocation resulting from the war would tend to cause both the Mother Country and the Dominions to concentrate all their attention on their own domestic affairs has been seen and averted.

The visit of the Prince to Canada has been the graceful and popular reminder of the pride and affection of the Mother Country in its Eldest Daughter; while the establishment of the Canadian Mission in London and the visits of its staff to all the Allied capitals is a reminder that the Eldest Daughter of the Empire seeks to take as good a place in the trade of Europe as her soldiers did in the Allied armies. Mr. Lloyd Harris has expressed the views of a far-sighted and keen business man to audiences in London, who have welcomed his views on Empire development. In Canada they have heard their own Prince speak with pride and hope of the great future before the Dominion, both as a nation and as a partner in the Empire.

General Currie in his public speeches has done much to strengthen the links of Empire and to discourage a parochial nationalism. Speaking recently at Vancouver, he said:—"I am a strong Canadian, a great Nationalist, so far as that goes, but I am an Imperialist. I want to

share in every tradition that the English and Scotch and Irish have, and I think I have a perfect right to do it. At the same time, I want the people of the Old Country to share in the pride and credit of Canada. No part of the Empire can be indifferent to what goes on in other parts, and I believe Canada can achieve great things by remaining part of the British Empire."

Lord Jellicoe is shortly arriving in Canada by her Western Gate straight from the sister Dominions in the South, and he also bears the message of Imperial Unity, and will suggest the way in which each of the nations of the Commonwealth can best protect their ports and their contiguous trade routes. The solidarity and development of our World-Empire is growing from day to day, and only apathy or "the craven fear of being great" can hinder or stunt its development.

The keynote of the structure, as Lord Milner so wisely and constantly insists, is mutual trade relations, and that the Home Government have at last come to realise that the fostering of trade is not beneath the dignity of a great people is seen in the welcome announcement that the Empire warships will in future give passage to the representatives of trade. Already a beginning of Imperial Preference has been made by the Mother Country, and unless Labour, misled by the sophistries of the Cobdenites, changes the intention of the Government, we shall see a comprehensive scheme of preference built up in the shipping and cable facilities of the Empire. But the steps already taken and the further plans prepared can never hope to come to full fruition while there is such a great and widespread ignorance in the Mother Country, and equally in the Dominions, as to what the Empire really is and what its potentialities are. Imperial propaganda should be actively and thoroughly commenced in every part of the Empire, and only when this is accomplished will the majority of the citizens of the Empire share the feelings and belief so admirably expressed by General Currie in the words we have quoted above.

— * * —

THE GRAND TRUNK PURCHASE.

STRONG opposition to the Bill for the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway, which has passed the House of Commons at Ottawa, is being engineered from Montreal. The last mail brought newspapers containing a public appeal signed by Mr. T. Kelly Dickinson, asking for signatures to a petition to the Premier against the acquisition of the Grand Trunk. Mr. Dickinson was at one time Editor of the Montreal *Financial Times*, which enjoyed under his editorship a reputation for useful financial comment; it is therefore surprising to find such an hysterical and turgid manifesto issued over his signature. The arguments he adduces against the nationalisation of railways and the figures he quotes to support his argument in regard to the cost of building and running the National Transcontinental are quite sufficient to make out a good case without the balderdash of pretending that the nationalisation of the Grand Trunk is "an Old Country scheme born in iniquity on the hearth of a London drawing-room, the most presumptuous outrage ever perpetrated on a decent people."

Canada has never been in favour of the nationalisation of Canadian railways, as we are convinced that Government control inevitably leads to wastefulness and inefficiency, but while in sympathy with the object Mr. Kelly Dickinson has in view, we must most strongly protest against the methods he employs. He must be perfectly aware that there is no shadow of truth in his suggestion of stock manipulators in London being behind the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, and he is deliberately deceiving the public in Canada when he suggests "a clean-up of \$50,000,000, if not more, when Canada pays par for Grand Trunk securities now selling at a heavy discount on the London market!" This is a deliberate *suggestio falsi* made to bring discredit on the Government and on the Board of the Grand Trunk.

As we said last week, if the railway had been permitted to increase its freight and passenger rates commensurately with the abnormal rise in costs during the war, the present

Bill would have been unnecessary. Owing to the refusal of the Railway Commissioners to grant the relief necessitated by these conditions, it became impossible for the parent company to finance the losses of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the default on these bonds has put the Government in a position to demand the expropriation of the Grand Trunk. It would be better, in our opinion, both for the Dominion and for Grand Trunk shareholders that the railway should not be expropriated, but to maintain itself it is necessary that the Grand Trunk should be relieved of the liabilities of the Grand Trunk Pacific. As for any suggestion that the shareholders of the Grand Trunk can make a profit out of the misfortune brought upon them by the short-sighted and unbusinesslike policy of the Railway Commission, it is too foolish to be taken seriously.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Pushing the Victory Loan.

All the reports of the opening days of the Victory Loan campaign express confidence that the objective of \$300,000,000 will be greatly exceeded; though that total is still a long way off. The energetic preliminary efforts are responsible for the fact that, relatively speaking, the present Loan is keeping ahead of its predecessor.

The enterprise reported from Halifax is characteristic of the keenness of the efforts that are being put forth from Atlantic to Pacific. Owing to the American strikes the transatlantic liners which berth at New York have been forced to coal at Halifax, where there is consequently great shipping activity. The Victory Loan campaigners have not let the opportunity slip. From the detained cabin passengers, irrespective of nationality, they have reaped a rich harvest of subscriptions. On board the *Adriatic*, during a three days' stay, no less than \$275,000 was taken, chiefly from Americans. Assuredly that way lies success.

* * *

French-Canadians and the Prince

The impression made by the Prince of Wales during his week's visit to Montreal was a fitting wind-up to his triumphant tour of the Dominion. The demonstrations of affection and loyalty made by the French-Canadians of Canada's commercial capital were undoubtedly the outcome, not of any racial characteristic, but of their real feelings.

At the civic luncheon his Royal Highness made what is described as one of the best and most popular speeches of his tour. Delivered partly in French and partly in English, he touched a note which found a responsive echo among both the English-speaking and the French-speaking sections of his audience by prophesying that their ultimate total fusion was as certain as that which exists between the English and Scottish races in Great Britain. Though the union between the British and French in Canada, he declared, was comparatively recent, who could doubt that that union would produce as great, powerful, and united a nation as the British nation itself? And he evoked a remarkable demonstration when he declared that the secret of the success of British policy lay in freedom of speech, freedom of language, and mutual respect for each other.

In Montreal, as in every centre of the Dominion which he visited, the Prince's triumph, it is strongly emphasised by the Press correspondents accompanying him, has been due, not to the prestige of his entourage or any other extraneous circumstance, but solely to the charm of his own personality.

* * *

Ontario's New Premier.

The final figures of the result of the Ontario election, which we give in another column, show the difficulty of the position which followed the declaration of the polls. The strongest party, the United Farmers, musters 44 members, the Liberals 28, Conservatives 25, Labour 12, and Independents 2. The complexity of the situation was summed up by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province when he said there were two parties without leaders and two parties with leaders, neither of whom could form a Government that would have a majority support in the House, and

two of these groups had moved away from party representation towards class or factional representation.

Prior to the general election, Mr. Dewar, the Liberal leader, was looked upon as the alternative Premier in the event of a defeat by the Henrist Government, but, after the polls, this became an entirely open question, Mr. Dewar's chances of influencing the groups outside his own party being remote. A solution of the difficulty has been found to give expression to the choice of the electorate. Mr. Drury, who, since the election, has been selected by the Farmers as their leader, has accepted the invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor to form a Government. What his position will be in the new Legislature remains to be seen. Even with the co-operation of the Labour party, the United Farmers have a bare majority, and even that is doubtful, for one Labour member is said to have refused co-operation. Everything depends upon whether the policy of the new Government is strong enough to secure a working majority not only by maintaining the loyalty of the United Farmers themselves, but also by securing support from the older parties.

* * *

Lord Beaverbrook's Speech.

Lord Beaverbrook followed up his recent article advocating the expropriation by the State of war profits with a speech in the House of Lords, on Wednesday of last week, when the subject of further taxation was under discussion, which attracted a good deal of attention. At the outset Lord Beaverbrook agreed with Lord Milner's remark that the wolf was not yet at the door, finding reassurance in the fact that, unlike most other nations, Britain's debt was almost entirely owing to our own people. To his mind, the real difficulty does not lie in the very large amount of debt this country has to redeem, but in the fact that the revenue is so entirely inadequate to the expenditure which has been embarked upon. It is not surprising to find that, like many others, he was not much impressed with the picture painted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is unable to see how additional taxation can be avoided in order that the revenue may have some relation to the expenditure.

* * *

A Measure of Justice.

Lord Beaverbrook's advocacy of a tax on capital increase was made not merely on the grounds of national necessity, but also as a measure of fiscal justice. He declared that he had no desire to penalise men who had made money out of the war, or during the war, because most of them were unwilling profiteers and had their money thrust upon them, but urged the taxation of those holders of shares in companies whose profits increased out of all proportion during the war. He estimates the new money representing profit made by war dealing at £6,000,000,000, of which inflation is represented by one-half. Allowing for abatements and exemptions, he estimates £150,000,000 as the figure which might be realised from the taxation of war fortunes.

Lord Beaverbrook's speech made considerable impression on the House, Lord Middleton and Lord Crewe—the latter of whom characterised it as a "powerful" speech—recommending his suggestions to the consideration of the Government. There is no doubt that they express a feeling widely prevailing on the part of the general public.

* * *

"Commercials" on Warships.

The war has been responsible for the sweeping away of many traditions and established usages—and the end is not yet. Sir Hamar Greenwood, as head of the Department of Overseas Trade, made an announcement at a meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce last week, which was calculated to make many an ancient mariner turn in his watery grave.

One of the many difficulties with which British business men are faced at the present day is that of securing passages overseas for their representatives. With an originality and heedlessness of consequences worthy of his Canadian birth, Sir Hamar Greenwood has taken bold steps to overcome it. He suggested to the First Lord of the Admiralty that he should be allowed to put commercial travellers and representatives of British business firms on every warship that sailed abroad. To this proposal

Mr. Walter Long himself has agreed, but it remains to be seen whether it will be possible to convince the Lords and the Board of the Admiralty that, in Sir Hamar's words, "they can serve the Empire in no better way than by sending commercial travellers to the end of the world." If ever there was a case of the end justifying the means, this is surely one.

* * *

Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. Whatever be the outcome of the agitation in Canada for an additional bonus for returned soldiers, the reasonable attitude of the Executive of the Great War Veterans' Association will commend itself to all who have the interests of the Dominion at heart. Throughout the session of the Special Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the whole question of soldier civil re-establishment, at which Mr. C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, appeared as counsel for the G.W.V.A., the attitude of that body, whilst always thoroughly consistent, could on no occasion be said to have exceeded the limits of reason.

Indeed, at the conclusion of the enquiry, the Hon. J. A. Calder, the chairman, complimented the G.W.V.A. on the energetic measures taken to bring out the limitations of the present re-establishment measures, and to disclose the requirements of the situation.

* * *

G.W.V.A. Justified. Quite apart from the bonus question, the enquiry into the whole matter of the soldiers' re-establishment in civil life has resulted in a triumph for the most representative soldiers' organisation in the Dominion. The inconsistencies and inequalities of treatment under the present system have been revealed by the cross-examination of Government witnesses, and, if for that reason alone, the G.W.V.A. have justified their demand for a full and impartial enquiry.

The stand made by the G.W.V.A. against the demands of the extremists in the organisation (the latter have since formed the United Gratuity League, under the leadership of ex-Sergt. Flynn, an American who donned khaki mid way through the war) proves that the G.W.V.A. Executive has refused to be turned aside from its true purpose. This attitude should go far towards securing for the G.W.V.A. a satisfactory solution of the many problems which the enquiry has shown to exist.

* * *

Reform in Joint Stock Legislation. We are glad to see that the lengthy criticism which we recently gave to the affairs of the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation has partly gained its object in causing a realisation of the inadequacy of the existing Dominion legislation concerning joint stock companies.

Several of our Canadian contemporaries referred to our exposé of the mismanagement of this company, and the Toronto *Saturday Night* expresses the hope that it will not be long before the Dominion Government establishes a Department where bond and share holders can obtain current information concerning any company which enjoys a Dominion charter. At the present time there is no Government Department which gives even the information which is available at Somerset House in London concerning British joint stock companies, and until this want is supplied shareholders may be kept for years without information by the carelessness, or worse, of their directors.

* * *

West Indies via Canadian Ports. An interesting feature of the White Paper just issued by the West Indian Shipping Committee, of which Lieut-Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., the Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office, was chairman, is the recommendation "that if possible a joint policy should be adopted by the British and Canadian Governments so as to allow of a continuous service by way of the West Indies between Canada and the United Kingdom." Whatever diversity of opinion exists as to closer political union between the British West Indies and Canada, there has long been a unanimous feeling that mutual trade intercourse could be greatly stimulated by the provision of increased direct

steamship communication, and it is very satisfactory to know that in this White Paper it is further recommended "that every support should be accorded to such efforts as the Canadian Government may make to open up or maintain steamship communication between the Dominion and Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, and British Honduras."

Already some of the steamships controlled by the newly-formed Canadian Government Merchant Marine have been detailed to operate direct services between Dominion ports and Jamaica, and to Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, while the direct service from St. John and Halifax to certain West India ports, operated by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and subsidised by the Dominion, has done a steadily increasing business, and has, moreover, developed in recent years a growing tourist traffic between Canada and the West Indies. The fact that the White Star Steamship Company are sending one of their fine steamships, the *Megantic*, on a tour through the West Indies from North American ports, indicates how greatly this traffic might be developed by high-class steamships sailing via Canada to the West Indies, or vice versa; moreover the difficulty of securing a sufficient quantity of outward-paying freight would probably be greatly obviated if such services as are recommended in the White Paper were operated regularly with the support of the Dominion and British Governments.

* * *

An Empire Shopping Week. At a meeting last week of the Trade and Industries Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, the excellent suggestion was made to promote next year an "Empire Shopping Week," during which all shops throughout the Empire should be asked to give special prominence to Empire-made products. This is a big undertaking, but if successfully carried through it will greatly assist towards the education of British citizens in the extraordinary potentialities of their Imperial heritage.

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Motor charabancs have superseded the horse-drawn waggons formerly used for the conveyance of transatlantic passengers from the Liverpool railway stations to the C.P.O.S. steamers using the Mersey port.

To mark the closing of their departmental duties in the Buxton area, Capt. Sutherland, inspector of the area, entertained the staff of the Quartermaster-General's Inspection Department, O.M.F.C., recently. In order to show their appreciation of the esteem in which he is held by all members of the staff, the captain was presented on their behalf by S.Q.M.S. Young with a set of black briar pipes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 8s. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DE MUTH.—On November 2, at a nursing home, Ealing, to Major Otto De Muth, M.C., of Vancouver, B.C., and Mrs. Edyth Maud De Muth (née Hudson)—a daughter.

GRAY.—On October 17, at Edmonton, Alberta, the wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Edmonton—four daughters.

TOWNSEND-ALLEN.—At Victoria, B.C., on October 9, the wife of Wilfrid V. Townsend-Allen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKSTOCK-SLAUGHTER.—On October 29, at St. Mary's Church, Upper Walmer, by the Venerable Archdeacon C. Ingles, D.D., Chaplain of the Fleet, and the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, Vicar, Gibbs Blackstock, second son of the late T. G. Blackstock, K.C., and Mrs. Blackstock, of Toronto, to Mildred Edith Monias Slaughter, only daughter of the late Charles Henry Slaughter, Inspector-General, R.N., and Mrs. Slaughter, of Alderley, Walmer, Kent.

LEE-STURGEON.—On October 27, 1939, at St. Anne's Brookfield, Highgate, by the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor, Horace Montgomery Lee, of Borjuli, Assam, India, to Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Sturge, of Bournemouth, Hants, late of Victoria, British Columbia.

NEEDS-WESTELL.—On November 1, at Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, Silvanus, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Nicol, Montreal, to Agnes Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Westell, Esq., and Mrs. Westell, Regent's Park.

RAWSTHORN-CAIRNS.—At Montreal, on October 25, Albert Percy, son of Robert Rawsthorn, Stonycroft, Liverpool, to Helen Simpson, second daughter of the late John Cairns, Liberal organising secretary, East Fife, and of Mrs. Cairns, late of Lebanon House, Cupar, Fife.

DEATHS.

EMBLEY.—On Wednesday, October 15, at General Hospital, London, Ont., of pneumonia, Col. (Rev.) William H. Embley, in his 70th year.

MOCKRIDGE.—On October 15, 1939, at her residence, 333, Main Street, Toronto, Sophie Ridley Mockridge, widow of Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D., in the 79th year of her age.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 8s for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rat's for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN MONTREAL.

Enthusiastic Greetings from French-Canadians.

MONTREAL surpassed even itself on Wednesday, October 29, in the reception accorded to the Prince of Wales on his return to the city (says the Press Association correspondent). The route which the Prince was to follow was lined with crowds shouting and waving flags. As the Prince passed, flowers and confetti were showered upon him.

All the population of the town was represented in the crowds—British, French, and other Allied nations, young and old, laity and clergy, soldiers and civilians, men and women.

After a civic luncheon at the Place Viger Hotel, his Royal Highness proceeded to the parade ground, and thence through the poorest quarters of the city. The crowds were so dense for miles together that the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the cars of the Royal procession through.

At the civic luncheon, where the Prince met 500 of Montreal's

"Presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from the Jewish citizens of Montreal" in English.

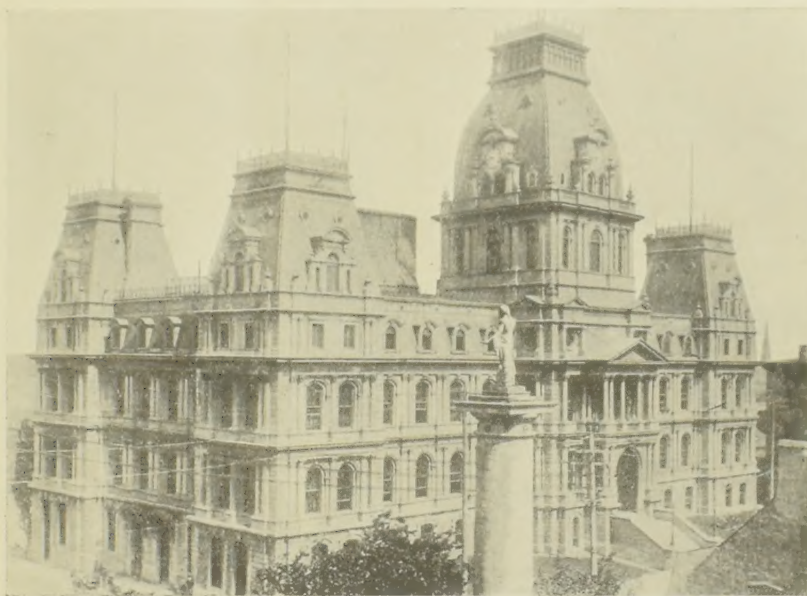
The Prince left Montreal on Sunday to pay a short, private visit to Toronto before returning to Ottawa on the last stage of his Canadian tour.

The Royal Train.

On Saturday, the Prince paid an informal visit to the head offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal, and expressed to Lord Shaughnessy, the Chairman of the company, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, the President, his keen appreciation of the services which the company had rendered to him during his tour.

Describing the Royal train, the *Times* correspondent says:—

"Never before, I believe, on the American continent has such a large number of passengers and officials, averaging always about 100, been carried so many miles in the same train



MONTREAL'S FINE CITY HALL

leading citizens, headed by the Mayor and Corporation and the local members of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, his Royal Highness also received an ovation, the cheering reaching a climax when in the course of a pleasant reply to the toast of his health the Prince, speaking partly in English, partly in French, dwelt on the importance of the union of the British and French races in Canada, where no one could doubt it would eventually produce as great, as powerful, and as united a nation as the British nation itself.

At the parade ground, where the Prince inspected a fine body of 5,000 war veterans, who cheered him lustily, the vast crowds broke the ropes and flooded the entire enclosure, large reinforcements of mounted police having to be obtained before the police, who acted throughout with the greatest good humour, and were handled with excellent judgment, could at all deal with the situation.

Near the Art Museum again the wide streets became completely blocked, the Prince's car was engulfed, and all the efforts of the retinue of police and other escorts were necessary to extricate the laughing Prince from the throng of enthusiastic admirers.

On Thursday, at Laval University, where the students presented his Royal Highness with a cap and stick, and solemnly admitted him to their Guild, the scene was particularly picturesque. The gathering was enormous, and the ceremony of passing him beneath an arch of sticks held aloft by students provoked tremendous enthusiasm, the Prince being almost buried in gaily coloured paper streamers, many miles of which must have been thrown.

On Saturday the Prince was presented with a unique gift in the shape of a gold tablet, on which the ten commandments were inscribed, when he visited the Baron de Hirsch Institute. The commandments were in Hebrew characters, with the words

in such well-conceived and convenient conditions. The mere mileage covered in itself is remarkable. During the last two months the Prince has crossed and recrossed the Dominion from ocean to ocean, besides making several side journeys north and south of the main route, some by rail and some on lake steamers, and driving great distances by motor-car. In the Royal train placed at his disposal by the Canadian Government and Mr. E. W. Beatty and the Vice-Presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway he has journeyed more than 10,000 miles, 8,000 of which were over lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, about 1,000 on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the balance on the roads of six other companies.

The train itself is the most completely and elaborately equipped that has ever been run. It consists of two baggage cars at the head, four sleeping cars, a dining car, one compartment car, and two private cars in the rear, drawn sometimes by one, sometimes by two, of the heaviest, most recent, and most powerful locomotives in the Dominion. All the cars except the private cars, which were lent by Lord Shaughnessy and Commander J. K. L. Ross, one of the Canadian Pacific directors, are new, and intended for the company's regular passenger service. They are built throughout of steel, and are fitted with all manner of practical devices for the convenience of passengers.

"Four times a day the Prince received a bulletin of the news of the world, flashed from Montreal, and, when he was away shooting or fishing, sent on by canoe or motor-car, and at any moment it was possible, by the special connector carried on the train, to establish communication with telegraph or telephone wires along the track.

"Apart from these and other mechanical arrangements, the human side of the life on the train had been most carefully thought out. From the train sweepers upwards, every one of

the 60 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway carried on the train did his part of the common service as if it were a labour of love.

"Altogether the control and service of the train were a wonderful exhibition of highly trained human efficiency. But there was something more in it than that. The machine worked without a hitch, because every constituent part of it was inspired, first of all, with a desire to make the journey as smooth as in them lay, because of the personal devotion which the Prince arouses from all who come in contact with him; and, secondly, with the mutual spirit of loyalty between the employees and employers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is characteristic of all I have seen of the working of the company—in these days of labour troubles a refreshing contrast to the distrust and discontent on both sides which so often mars the harmony and impairs the efficiency of similar working corporations. One of the greatest compliments paid to the Prince during his stay in Canada has been the spirit in which everything connected with the working and organisation of the train which has been his home for over two months has been carried out."

Prince and Loco-Fireman's Daughter.

A pretty incident which occurred at Lethbridge during the Prince of Wales's visit is told in the *Calgary Herald*.

At the informal dance which was given in his honour, in lieu of the formal affair which had to be postponed, the Prince made the usual good fellow of himself. During the evening he espied Miss Bessie Little, daughter of one of the C.P.R. locomotive firemen, sitting in the onlookers' part of the hall.

Miss Little was not taking part in the festivities, and had her coat and hat on at the time. The Prince requested one of his equerries to have her introduced to him. She hurriedly threw off her wraps and stepped forward to meet his Royal Highness. He asked her for the dance, and later in the evening again asked her to be his partner.

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OBITUARY.

At St. John.—Mr. James A. Seeds (76), president of Vassie & Co., Ltd.; Lt.-Col. Archibuthot Blaine (90). At Dalhousie, N.S.—Mr. James A. Reid (38). At Lachute, P.Q.—Mr. William Robertson (84). At Toronto.—Mr. William J. Douglas (73), manager of the *Mail and Empire*; Mr. George H. D. Lee (50), estates manager, of the National Trust Co.; Mr. James Armstrong (75); Mr. Herman J. Simmers (57). At Brockville.—Mr. W. H. Kyle. At Winnipeg.—Mr. John A. Kinney (78), one of the founders of the *Manitoba Free Press*. At Victoria.—Mr. Frederick Norris (67).

News has been received in Montreal of the death on September 1, near Lahore, India, in a railway accident, of Dr. Walter C. Bazin (40), younger son of the late Dr. Jas. A. Bazin, of Montreal.

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WHAT HAPPENED A YEAR AGO.

A year ago the Canadian Corps was putting the final touches to the brilliant achievements which had resulted in the release of Douai and Denain. The Corps had in one week made an advance of 23 miles and released 28 towns and villages.

NOVEMBER 2.—Valenciennes was entered at dawn, after sharp fighting, the Canadian patrols wading ankle-deep through flooded streets. "Presently the Canadians became aware that pallid faces were peering at them through the dusty windows and that hands were waving a ghostly welcome. The remaining inhabitants of Valenciennes, 5,000 in all, still afraid to leave the shelter of their homes, thus signalled their joy and gratitude, and gradually they came into open doorway and watched the men in khaki creep from corner to corner."

NOVEMBER 6.—On this day the Canadians crossed the Belgian frontier. The feature of the advance was the brilliant passage of the Grand Honnelle. The Third Division (on the left) captured Crespin. The Fourth Division participated in the attack in the centre and on the right. Five hundred prisoners were taken during the day, and since the capture of Valenciennes the Canadians had advanced 12,000 yards east of the town.

NOVEMBER 7.—Rumours of an Armistice this day stirred every rank of the Canadian Corps. The thought uppermost in every mind was the prospect of Home. During the night the enemy had again retreated on a wide front, and our outposts again got in touch with his rearguard a few miles west of Mons.

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Major-General Seely, Under-Secretary for Air, was one of the crew at a practice launch of the Brook, Isle of Wight, lifeboat. The late Capt. Ronald T. Townsend, C.A.P.C., attached R.A.F., of Glasgow and Victoria, B.C., who died in France, left estate value £14,474.

The Paris Leave Club, so well-known to many Canadian soldiers who secured "Paris leave" whilst on service in France, is to close on November 30.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Prince's Ranch.

"The purchase of a ranch in Alberta is proof that the Prince of Wales is not only a 'Canadian in spirit,' but a Canadian in property. Fortunately, he hasn't to do any homesteading."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Worth While.

"The quick return of Canada's soldiers after war was over set up a new record in Army transportation. The work entailed a huge expense, but it was worth while. It meant much to Canadians at home to have their boys back soon, and even those not represented by relatives in uniform will be ready to help meet demobilisation expenses by raising a huge Victory Loan now."—*Montreal Star*.

Canada and Her Defenders.

"It must be the study of the Government and of the people of Canada to assist the soldiers back into civil life so effectually as to make of them thoroughly contented citizens and, as such, of the greatest value to their country. In a population of eight million men, women and children what other mass of the people can be such a force for Canada's good in the next ten years as nearly 400,000 men in the prime of life who have fought for their country's and their Empire's defence? These men who have been of such precious service to Canada on the fields of battle will themselves be the most valuable of the forces in the work of national reconstruction and the forwarding of Canada upon its new career if they are now as carefully prepared and equipped for that service as they were for the nation's defence."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Pushing the Old Parties Aside.

"Under stress of the war and war conditions, thousands of electors broke loose or drifted loose from the traditional party moorings. They set out for themselves. They started thinking. They are finishing by doing their own voting. These electors are tired of the old game of politics. They are weary of trucking to interests and influences. They are sick of partisanship that jockeys for campaign funds. They are nauseated with appeals to passion and prejudice. They want to support something and follow something that leads somewhere. And they are gaining a good idea of the character of their something and the direction of that somewhere. They are pushing the old parties aside to make way for Agriculture and Labour, not because they desire class administration—for they do not—but because they desire to entrust the management of public affairs to men of the people who are neither controlled nor dominated by interests inimical to the public weal. They are heading in a determined manner for a political revolution which they believe will better the chances of sound, progressive, helpful, and human government in Canada."—*Toronto Globe*.

Requiescat Reciprocity.

"The United States Congress has repealed the Canadian Reciprocity Act—not because Canada repudiated it, but because, according to the official argument, (1) the President had no constitutional right to make such a deal; (2) because it gave Canada advantages over other countries trading with the States; and (3) because it was 'a horribly poor bargain' from the American standpoint. This justifies to the letter the Canadian objection to and summary rejection of the Fielding reciprocity plan. Those who opposed the deal never argued that, from a temporary commercial viewpoint, it had no business merit. On the contrary, the bargain was so one-sided in Canada's favour that it aroused suspicion, for the Yank is usually a keen trader. But real complaint and the real basis for Canada's emphatic NO, lay in the fact that under the Fielding plan Canadian trade would soon be so grooved into American channels that a sudden Congressional whim might spell ruin, and that this power in American hands might tempt them some day to use it as a club or a bribe for political purposes."—*Montreal Star*.

Alberta's Coal Mines.

"That there will be many fortunes made out of Alberta's coal mines is a foregone conclusion. That many of these fortunes will be made during the present generation is doubtful. According to evidence given at the first session of the Coal Commission of Alberta in Edmonton, the reason for this lies in the fact that too many companies are operating in comparison with the available market for the product."—*Calgary Herald*.

The French Language.

"Our love of the French language should no longer remain a platonic admiration, but should manifest itself by actions and works. By giving more room to French books—without prejudice, of course, to Canadian works—in those places where we perfect ourselves in the art of reading and writing and by a greater encouragement to the French theatre, we shall show that we are sincere in our professions that the old French spirit survives in us."—*Le Pays*.

ONTARIO'S NEW PREMIER.

Leader of Farmers' Party Agrees to Form Cabinet.

It was announced from Toronto last Saturday by the Times correspondent that Sir William Hearst, the Premier of Ontario, had resigned with the entire Cabinet, and announced his withdrawal from public life; that the Lt.-Governor, Sir John Hendrie, had invited Mr. E. C. Drury, leader of the Farmers' Party, to form a Government; and that at a meeting of the Conservatives Mr. G. H. Ferguson, who was Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in the Conservative Cabinet, was appointed temporary leader.

Mr. Drury, who only the previous day was unanimously chosen leader of the United Farmers in the Legislature, has accepted the task.

The new Premier is a son of the Hon. Charles Drury, who was Minister of Agriculture in the Province in the Mowat Ministry (1872-1896), and has for many years been one of the leaders of the low tariff movement. He is not a member of the Legislature, but one of the elected members will retire in his favour. Mr. Drury, who is 40 years of age, lives at Crown Hill, Simcoe County, is a graduate of the Ontario



A LARGE ONTARIO FARMHOUSE AND BUILDINGS.

Agricultural College at Guelph, a successful and prosperous farmer, and an excellent platform speaker.

The Farmers' Programme.

In thanking the Farmers' caucus for his election, Mr. Drury said that they represented not alone 40 per cent. of the people on the farms, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes who are desirous of good government, stability, efficiency, and economy. They would continue to wage war on special privileges and tolerate no class legislation.

If, in carrying out such a programme, unjust and dishonest interests got in the way, so much the worse for them. If called to power the Farmers' Government would enforce prohibition, with which he was in thorough accord and sympathy. They would also make an honest attempt to solve the problem of the cost of living, which, as wages and the prices of farm produce decline, may become an intolerable burden. It would be their duty to investigate thoroughly the conditions surrounding distribution, and if they found prices unduly inflated as the result of obstruction or a combination in restraint of trade to enforce vigorously such laws as would make these impossible.

The choice of Mr. Drury by the Farmers is approved by the Labour group, with the exception of Mr. McBride, member for Brantford, who withdrew from the Conference.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.

The following cabled list of the results of the recent Ontario elections, giving the names of the members of the new Legislative Assembly, has been received by the Agent-General for Ontario, Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O. The results indicate that the new Legislature (111 members) will consist of United Farmers, 44; Liberals, 28; Conservatives, 25; Labour, 12; Independents, 2. The list is as follows:—

ADDINGTON.—W. D. Black (Con.).
ALGOMA.—K. S. Stover (Lib.).
BRANT (North).—H. C. Nixon (U.F.). South.—M. McBride (Lib.).
BROCKVILLE.—Dr. G. McAlpine (Lib.).
BRUCE (North).—W. H. Fenton (U.F.). (South).—F. Rennie (Lib.). (West).—A. P. Mawhinney (Lib.).

CARLETON.—R. H. Gerrit (U.F.).
CHESTER.—M. Laing (Lib.).
DEERFIELD.—T. K. Black (U.F.).
DUNDAS.—W. H. Casselman (U.F.).
DURHAM (East).—S. S. Staples (U.F.). (West).—W. J. Bragg (Lib.).
ESSEX (East).—M. McVicar (U.F.). (West).—P. G. Cameron (Lib.).
ESSEX (North).—A. S. Tiedelle (U.F.). (South).—M. Fox (U.F.).
FORT WILLIAM.—H. Mills (Lib.).
FRONTENAC.—A. M. Rankin (Con.).
GREENBURY.—D. A. Ross (U.F.).
GREENVILLE.—Hon. G. H. Ferguson (Con.).
GREY (Centre).—B. Carmichael (U.F.). (North).—B. T. Taylor (U.F.-Lib.). (South).—G. M. Leeson (U.F.).
HALDIMAND.—W. Stimpert (U.F.).
HALTON.—J. F. Ford (U.F.).
HAMILTON (East).—G. C. Halcrow (Lib.). (West).—W. R. Rolfe (Lib.).
HASTINGS (East).—H. K. Denyer (U.F.). (North).—J. R. Cook (Con.). (West).—W. H. Ireland (Con.).
HURON (Centre).—J. M. Govenlock (Lib.). (North).—J. Joynt (Con.). (South).—A. Hicks (U.F.).
KENORA.—P. Heenan (Lib.).
KENT (East).—J. B. Clark (U.F.). (West).—R. L. Bracken (Lib.).
KINGSTON.—Hon. A. E. Ross (Con.).
LAMINGTON (East).—L. W. Oakes (U.F.). (West).—J. W. Webster (U.F.).
LANARK (North).—H. McCreary (U.F.). (South).—W. I. Johnston (U.F.).
LEEDS.—A. W. Gray (Con.).
LENNOX.—R. A. Fowler (Con.).
LINCOLN.—T. Marshall (Lib.).
LONDON.—H. A. Stevenson (Lib.).
MANITOULIN.—B. Bowman (U.F.).
MIDDLESEX (East).—J. W. Freeborn (U.F.). (North).—J. C. Brown (U.F.). (West).—J. C. Lethbridge (U.F.).
MUSKOGA.—G. W. Ecclestone (Con.).
NIAGARA FALLS.—C. Z. Swayze (Lib.).
NIPISSING.—H. Mapeau (Lib.).
NORFOLK (North).—G. E. Sowall (U.F.). (South).—J. Croftland (U.F.).
NORTHUMBERLAND (East).—W. Montgomery (U.F.). (West).—S. Clarke (Lib.).
ONTARIO (North).—J. W. Widdifield (U.F.). (South).—W. E. N. Sinclair (Lib.).
OTTAWA (East).—J. A. Pivard (Lib.). (West).—H. P. Hill (Con.).
OXFORD (North).—J. A. Calder (Lib.). (South).—A. T. Walker (U.F.).
PARKDALE.—W. H. Price (Con.).
PARRY SOUND.—R. R. Hall (Lib.).
PEEL.—T. L. Kennedy (Con.).
PERTH (North).—F. W. Hay (Lib.). (South).—P. Smith (U.F.).
PETERBORO (East).—E. N. McDonald (U.F.). (West).—T. Toomey (Lib.).
PORT ARTHUR.—D. M. Hogarth (Con.).
PRESCOTT.—G. Evanturel (Lib.).
PRINCE EDWARD.—N. Parliament (Lib.).
RAINY RIVER.—J. A. Mathieu (Con.).
RENFREW (North).—R. M. Warren (U.F.). (South).—J. Carty (U.F.).
RIVERDALE.—J. J. McNamara (Soldier Ind.).
RUSSELL.—D. Racine (Lib.).
ST. CATHARINES.—F. Greenlaw (Lib.).
SAULT STE. MARIE.—J. B. Cunningham (Lib.).
SIMCOE (Centre).—H. G. Murdock (U.F.). (East).—J. B. Johnson (U.F.). (South).—E. Evans (U.F.). (West).—W. T. Allan (Con.).
STORMONT.—J. W. McLeod (Lib.).
STURGEON FALLS.—Z. Mageau (Lib.).
SUDBURY.—Chas. McCrea (Con.).
TEMISKAMING.—T. Magladery (Con.).
TORONTO (N.E. "A").—Hon. H. J. Cody (Con.). (N.E. "B").—J. E. Thompson (Con.). (N.W. "A").—Hon. T. Crawford (Con.). (N.W. "B").—H. S. Cooper (Lib.). (S.E. "A").—J. W. Curry (Lib.). (S.E. "B").—J. O'Neill (Lib.). (S.W. "A").—H. H. Dewar (Lib.). (S.W. "B").—J. C. Ramsden (Lib.).
VICTORIA (North).—Rev. Watson (U.F.). (South).—F. G. Sudy (U.F.).
WATERLOO (North).—N. Asmussen (Ind. Lib.). (South).—C. Homuth (Lib.).
WELLAND.—R. Cooper (Lib.).
WELLINGTON (East).—A. Hillyer (U.F.). (South).—Rev. C. H. Buckland (Con.). (West).—R. McArthur (U.F.).
WENTWORTH (North).—F. C. Biggs (U.F.). (South).—W. A. Crockett (Lib.-U.F.).
WINDSOR.—J. C. Tolmie (Lib.).
YORK (East).—Hon. G. S. Heary (Con.). (North).—T. H. Lennox (Con.). (West).—F. Godfrey (Con.).

THE ONTARIO PROHIBITION VOTE.

The following are the latest figures to hand (up to October 21) in the Prohibition vote in Ontario:

1. Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?—Yes, 162,353. No, 219,905.
 2. Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2 51.100 per cent. alcohol, weight measure, through Government Agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?—Yes, 174,947. No, 215,244.
 3. Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2 51.100 per cent. alcohol, weight measure, in standard hotels in local municipalities that, by majority vote, favour such sale, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?—Yes, 170,764. No, 220,995.
 4. Are you in favour of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government Agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?—Yes, 189,667. No, 211,576.
- Majorities for "No":—No 1, 57,552; No 2, 40,297; No 3, 50,249; No 4, 21,909. Total, 170,017.

CANADA AND BELGIUM

Cardinal Mercier on the Bond of Sympathy.

Cardinal Mercier had a trying day in Ottawa on Friday of last week, with a civic reception, an address at the Canadian Club, and a State dinner at night.

At the Canadian Club meeting, where he had a most enthusiastic reception (says the *Times* correspondent), Cardinal Mercier said that even before the war there was a great bond of sympathy between Canada and Belgium, as many Belgian farmers were settled in Canada. He had come to pay a tribute of admiration and respect to the Canadian soldiers, and he hoped his visit would confirm and strengthen the sympathy existing between the two countries.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at the State dinner, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, and high officials in Ottawa.

Cardinal Mercier pictured how the Belgians had resisted for four years, in spite of oppression and corruption. He told of women dying with prayers on their lips, but refusing to yield to the bribes of the Germans, and of priests who were old taking the place of younger men lined up to be shot by German firing parties.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

Railway and Steamship Services Record.

A report issued by the Department of Militia at Ottawa, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General (Major-General J. Lyons Biggar) gives particulars of the valuable services rendered by the railway and steamship companies in the transport of troops during the war and in their return home since the Armistice.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, it is stated, carried 490,868 troops; the Grand Trunk, 428,712; and the Canadian National Railways, 612,451. During mobilisation the C.P.R. carried 306,299 troops; the G.T.R., 318,458; and the C.N.R., 345,051. During demobilisation the C.P.R. transported 184,599; the G.T.R., 105,259; and the C.N.R., 267,436.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Service transported 264,018 troops across the ocean to and from England; the Cunard-Donaldson-Anchor Lines, 224,581; and the White Star Dominion Line, 288,870.

These figures for both railways and steamships include not only Canadian soldiers, but United States troops and Allied troops raised in Canada. United States soldiers carried on Canadian troopships numbered 58,802. French, Serbian, Montenegrin, and Polish reservists carried by the railways totalled 16,108. Imperial troops numbering 3,292 were carried to the war zone by the Cunard-Anchor-Donaldson Lines, which also brought back 1,905 Imperial service men who had been demobilised. The C.P.R. transported 9,032 Imperials who returned to Canada after discharge. Chinese coolies for overseas to the number of 81,580 were carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

General Biggar states that during the entire period of the war there were only three casualties to troops in course of transport.

A handsome loving cup was presented to Sir Bertram Hayes by Mayor Church at Toronto last month on behalf of the city. A public reception was extended to the captain of the *Olympic*. Amongst the flowers noted at the Cenotaph in Whitehall on November 1 was a large laurel wreath from the C.A.M.C. Nursing Service, inscribed as follows: "In proud and loving memory of all nurses who have given their lives for their country, 1914 to 1919."

Canada, Poland, and Sweden have registered a protest against their non-inclusion in the list of eight States of chief industrial importance which are to select eight of the 12 Government members of the governing board of the International Labour Office. The question has been referred to the League of Nations for settlement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

ANOTHER SOLDIERS' PROBLEM

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR, Having read in your issue of the 1st inst. your editorial, "Another Soldiers' Problem," and also the articles "Canadians Stranded in England" and "War Service Gratuities," I should appreciate space in your valuable columns to put forward one discharged soldier's views.

Having been to France, wounded and placed on duty in England as unfit, but "indispensable" (glorious word!) my turn came for demobilisation at the end of September, for return to Canada about middle of October. Being blessed with a wife (who is in delicate health) and two infant children, I did not feel justified in going to Canada to face the rigours of winter, especially as I was promised a job—which did not materialise.

I received my first instalment of gratuity and clothing allowance on September 25, 1919, and it was insufficient to purchase a complete outfit of clothing. The second instalment has not yet arrived after an interval of five weeks and five days! It is also obvious that one could not save on Army pay with two children arriving and a sick wife.

I can see many opportunities here for a man with £50 or upwards in capital, but one cannot get the gratuity *en bloc*; it has to be drawn piece-meal in sums sufficient for meal-tickets and little more. If the gratuity was paid at one payment, or if the King's Fund was available to Canadians no man of initiative would starve, and the spendthrift does not deserve—and will not benefit by—any protection.

Your statement that the men in question have no grievance is possibly right as far as it goes, but does it go far enough? For example, hasn't every man a just kick over the matter of exchange? Personally, I am a loser of at least £40 through being paid otherwise than in the currency of the Dominion. R.T.C. men were privileged to take money to Canada and exchange it at \$4.86½ to the £. We were debited \$4.86½ for every £ received. Now have we a claim?

In one of your articles in September you distinctly stated that the gratuity was not a reward for services but merely to assist men during their transition period from Army to civil life. If your view is correct, why is it necessary for highly-paid officers, such as, say, colonels and above, to be given more than lieutenants? (who couldn't save?). And if there was a different rate for every officer rank why not for warrant and non-commissioned ranks?

It was impossible to give satisfaction with any gratuity based on yearly periods and ignoring the 1914 altogether. A smaller gratuity based on monthly, weekly or daily service was the one satisfactory and fair method, with a premium placed on the man who saw service at the Front.

Beyond the knowledge that I joined in '14, went out with the "First," and was held up when unfit as indispensable, I also have the knowledge that a man who came to England as A1, in 1915 and stayed here carefully for his health, was graded after the Armistice superintending clerk, and gets 183 days' pay at \$3.00 equals \$549 as gratuity, apart from his separation allowance. Mine is 183 days' at \$2.30, which equals \$420.90, and separation allowance.—Yours faithfully,

EX-WARRANT OFFICER.

November 3, 1919.

P.S.—Why not get Canadian employers in England to give the boys preference?

EMPIRE RIFLE SHOOTING.

The National Rifle Association has issued the 1919 results of the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, which have been held annually throughout the Empire since 1910, each team shooting with the miniature rifle on its own range.

In the Senior Division for boys over fifteen years, 775 teams entered and 554 teams in the Junior Division, representing a total of nearly 14,000 boys.

In the Senior Division Australia wins 38 prizes, chiefly leading ones, Great Britain 20, Canada 5, New Zealand 4 and South Africa 4. In the Junior Division, Great Britain wins 25, Australia 18, South Africa 10, New Zealand 5, and Canada 1.

During the week ended October 14, 160 homesteads were entered for an exclusive soldier grants, or about double the number for the same week last year.

At Esquimaux the Prince of Wales presented a medal to Commander A. V. R. Lovegrove, D.S.O., who is chief officer of the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Russia*.

The Australian Imperial Force hold effects or estate of 385 Ptes. H. Wilson, 22nd M.G. Coy., which they are unable to dispose of on account of the address of the next-of-kin having been registered merely as "Canada." Enquiries should be addressed to:—O.C., A.I.F. Kit Store, 180, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.

CANADA'S "LAST GREAT WEST."

Wonderful Resources of the Peace River Country. See centre double page

MR. J. D. McARTHUR, the builder of the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway, spoke with enthusiasm of the Peace River country, which it serves, in an interview with a representative of the *Montreal Gazette*, when recently in Ottawa.

"In 1918 we had 30,000 settlers in the Peace River country," said Mr. McArthur. "This year we have added 5,000 more, and next year will see an influx that will astound Canada. The Government has reserved all the Government land for 15 miles along our railways for returned soldiers, but there are millions of acres of equally fertile land that await the new settlers. It is estimated that there will be produced along our line this year at least 6,000,000 bushels of grain, of which we will bring 3,500,000 to market, the remainder being utilised in the country for feed, seed, and flour. Our wheat crop has been wonderful, and is safely harvested. There will be 3,000,000 bushels of wheat in this area, and only a small fraction is under cultivation.

"But we are at present an even greater stock-raising than grain-growing country owing to our certainty of feed and the farmers' difficulties of transportation. Last year from the dry areas in the West 16,000 cattle were shipped into our country, and 1,200 cars of hay shipped out to feed stock remaining in those areas suffering from drought. This year we estimate we will receive 30,000 cattle from the same areas, and will furnish

One of the samples was secured at Fort St. James, located at the head of Stuart Lake, B.C., and 40 miles north of Vanderhoof on the G.T.P. line to Prince Rupert. From the latter city it lies about 300 miles east, and 100 miles north west of Prince George. A good wagon road runs from Vanderhoof to Fort St. James. Mr. Kennedy made a survey 20 miles north of Stuart Lake (which is between 40 and 50 miles long and, plentifully stocked with fish, promises to become a great centre for devotees of the rod and line), and found that the same kind of soil extends for a great distance to the north. He believes the whole district will grow the same fine wheat as his Fort St. James sample. The land will need clearing, but in most cases this will present no difficulties.

The district which Mr. Kennedy is so optimistic about has already been surveyed, and is expected to be opened up for homesteading next summer. It is not unlikely (Mr. Kennedy thinks) that the routing of the P. and G.E. Railway to the Peace River country will be changed so as to touch Fort St. James, which, because of its geographical position, is certain to become a central point.

The United Grain Growers' representative said he accounted for the fine samples of wheat grown in the district by the climatic conditions from April to September for growth, and by the fact that the weather is never extremely hot and the nights are cool with sufficient moisture.



ON THE PEACE RIVER AT HUDSON'S HOPE, B.C.



THE RIGHT REV. J. A. NEWMHAM, D.D.
Bishop of Saskatchewan

these areas with 2,000 cars of hay. With its mild climate, abundant water and hay, ours is an ideal stock country.

"Our other resources are timber, fish, and petroleum. Already 2,500,000,000 ft. of merchantable timber has been cruised. The foothills and valleys are clothed with the finest pulpwood in the world. From Lesser Slave Lake 3,000,000 lb. of white fish were shipped last year, some going to New York. Hundreds of lakes teeming with these valuable fish are scattered throughout this vast area. We have oil-drilling machinery at work, and certain of tapping the vast petroleum deposits known to exist in the far north. The Imperial Oil Company and other concerns are engaged in similar exploitation.

"Few people in Canada realise the wonderful heritage in its Last Great West. Within a few years its population will equal that of some of the present smaller Provinces, and its wealth will be even greater. It extends into British Columbia, and some days the railways will extend through it to the Pacific Coast."

The Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway operates 450 miles of track from Edmonton to near the British Columbia boundary, including branch lines to Peace River Crossing and Grand Prairie.

WONDERFUL SOIL OF NORTHERN B.C.

Undeveloped Territory Promises Wealth for Homesteaders.

The wonders of the undeveloped lands in Northern British Columbia are as yet but little known, but pioneers of the trail are furnishing proof of them.

Mr. John Kennedy, of the United Grain Growers of British Columbia, is the latest reliable witness to the wonderful fertility of the soil and fine climate which obtains in the northern portion of the Province. Mr. Kennedy recently made a tour of the country under review, and procured samples of wheat which reveals what can be done when the land is properly opened up and developed.

BISHOP'S TRAVELS IN CANADIAN NORTHLAND.

Diocese Which Takes Months to Cover.

Diocesan tours which take from three to four months to accomplish are ordinary incidents in the life of a Bishop in Western Canada.

The northern portion of the Diocese of Saskatchewan is thousands of square miles in extent, and in order to cover this territory the Bishop has mainly to rely on the canoe as his episcopal coach and on the rivers as his main roads. A three months' tour in the Far North is not merely important from the point of view of religious progress. Such a tour is of interest, inasmuch as the ecclesiastic gains first-hand knowledge of the condition of the people, the crops, and the development of the country generally.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan returned early in October from such a diocesan tour as we have outlined. Dr. Newnham started out in July, following the course of the Saskatchewan River to Cumberland Lake, where he received a welcome from a great gathering of Indians, a number of whom he confirmed. Lac la Ronge, one of the largest sheets of water in Northern Saskatchewan, was reached (*via* Pelican Narrows) on August 24. Lac la Ronge is one of the chief centres for the training of Indian children, and there the Bishop confirmed a class of 56 and administered Holy Communion to about 155 people. The Rev. C. F. Hives, who is in charge of the church at Lac la Ronge, was ordained during Bishop Newnham's visit.

The missions of The Pas, Carrot River, Shoal Lake, and Red Earth were difficult to reach. The party was compelled to leave the canoes behind at some distance from the reserves and complete the journey on foot, crossing swamps and muskegs through reeds as tall as the travellers.

The return journey was begun about the middle of September, a trip by motor-boat down the Saskatchewan River varying the monotony of canoeing.

HOSTEL FOR MOTHERS AND WIDOWS**Red Cross Society's Beneficent London Scheme.**

The Canadian Red Cross Society is about to open a hostel in London where mothers and widows from Canada visiting graves in France will, for the next two years, be looked after at a reasonable rate on their sad journeys.

For this purpose they have taken 20, Princes Gardens, S.W., which is being furnished from their stocks, and which will be ready for opening about January 1, with accommodation for fifty persons.

The Hostel will be run in conjunction with the office of the High Commissioner.

It is hoped that relatives visiting graves will be directed by the local Red Cross Societies in Canada to the Hostel in London, where full information will be obtained for them with regard to the locality of the graves and the best means of reaching them. They will then be passed on to either a Canadian or British Hostel in Boulogne, and arrangements made for them to visit the cemeteries they desire. They will

RED CROSS WORK IN CANADA.**Activities in Supervising Welfare of Incoming Dependents.**

Although the overseas organisation of the Canadian Red Cross Society has ceased to exist, the Society is still doing excellent work at the ports of Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec.

At these ports every troopship and hospital ship has been met on arrival by parties of nurses, whose chief care has, of course, been the soldiers' dependents. Not only have thoroughly capable women met all ships carrying women and children, but nurses have also accompanied every train setting out on its westward journey.

First impressions are of vital importance, and the Canadian Red Cross has done a great work in creating favourable impressions of their new home among the thousands of soldiers' dependents who have during the past two years made their first acquaintance with the great Dominion.

It should be noted that "family ships" arriving at Portland (Maine) were also met by qualified women, the Montreal Committee being responsible for this phase of the work, and being ably assisted by the American Red Cross Society.

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BLIND CALGARY BOY'S SUCCESS.**Appointment to an English Lectureship.**

The beginning of a bright new chapter in the romantic life-story of a blind Calgary boy opened recently when Mr. Charles McInnes, B.A., following a brilliant scholastic career, entered upon his duties as Lecturer in History in the University of Bristol, for which post he had been selected from among 38 applicants.

At the age of three years an attack of scarlet fever left this boy partially blind, and he grew gradually worse until, at seven or eight, he became totally blind. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McInnes, of Calgary, took their little son to Montreal, and there he studied music, becoming so proficient as to secure a number of diplomas. From there he went to the Institution for the Blind in Halifax and, after a few years, matriculated with honours from that institution.

Still eager for more learning, Charles entered Dalhousie University, and there he graduated with honours in four years' time. In his graduating year he was chosen to give the class history at the closing exercises.

On the advice of the professors, Mr. McInnes decided to take up post-graduate work in one of the older universities of the world, so he came to Oxford during the war and took his degree a year ago, with honours in history. Since then he has been engaged in research work at Balliol College, and has lectured in various parts of England.

Besides his history lectureship at Bristol he is to give outside courses of lectures on kindred subjects, under the auspices of the Workmen's Education Committee.

During two of his summer vacations, which he spent with his parents in Western Canada, young McInnes served as reporter on the staff of a Calgary paper, and was remarkably proficient. He made notes by means of pin-holes, and later used his sensitive finger-tips to interpret these. Then he translated his story on a typewriter of special design, in the operation of which he soon became an expert. He might often be seen, both night and day, moving about the Calgary streets, or boarding street cars with such ease that strangers were unaware of his great handicap. A. M.

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INSIGNIA WITH MORNING DRESS.

A notice from the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood states that all members of Orders of Knighthood, and all persons who have been awarded decorations and medals, may, if they wish, wear their insignia, decorations, and medals with morning dress on official occasions and at public ceremonies. The ribbons may be worn on all occasions, at the discretion of the holders.

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We have received from the High Commissioner's Office Sir Robert Borden's speech on the Peace Treaty, delivered in the Dominion House of Commons on September 2, in pamphlet form.

Vice-Admiral Sir T. D. W. Napier has been selected to succeed Vice-Admiral Morgan Singer as Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Station, to date from December 1, 1919.

At the Ruskin Literary and Social Guild, Carshalton, on October 28, Mr. Walter Haydon, publicity agent, Canadian National Railways, delivered an address, illustrated with lantern views, on "Canadian Songs and Prairie Poems."

Mr. B. T. Padgett, of the C.P.R. Passenger Department at Charing Cross, who served as a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, has been officially notified that his name has been brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Padgett saw considerable service in that happy hunting-ground of the U-boats, the Mediterranean.



MRS. F. W. ASHE (see page 161).

Photograph: Rita Martin.

also be looked after on their return journey, and arrangements made for them getting to Canada.

The Hostel will be in charge of Mrs. David Fraser, who, for the past four years, has been in charge of the Parcels Department of the Society. Miss Mona Prentice, recently private secretary to the Chief Commissioner, will return from Canada with Mrs. Fraser as secretary to the Society's work overseas.

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Werner Horn, the German agent who was found guilty of blowing up the international bridge at St. Croix in 1915, and who was recently extradited from the United States, has been sentenced to ten years in a Canadian penitentiary.

The Watts Naval Training School (a branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes), at Elmham, Norfolk, is doing such excellent work that the appeal for funds for that institution now being made should meet with a ready response. Donations should be sent to Mr. Wm. Baker, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

The members of the European Staff of the C.P.R. are proud of the fact that yet another of their colleagues who served in the Army has been awarded a Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. The recipient of this honour, who is in the Accountant's Department at Charing Cross, was known in his Army days as L.-Opl. R. A. Rowe, 1-21st Bn., London Regiment. He joined up on September 3, 1914, and saw active service with his battalion for four years.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not, why not?

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe is due to arrive at Esquimalt, B.C., on the battle cruiser *New Zealand* to-morrow. He will spend some days in Victoria, and has accepted an invitation to attend a ball to be given in his honour by the Navy League.

Sir Edgar R. Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, and Mr. W. Grant Morden, M.P., were among the guests of the Navy League at the Nelson Day dinner on October 29.

Sir George Perley and Sir Robert Kindersley were among those present at the luncheon tendered to Mr. Lowell Thomas, the American correspondent and lecturer, on Tuesday.

Lady Astor was on Monday adopted as Coalition Unionist candidate for the Sutton Division of Plymouth, in place of her husband, Lord Astor, who now has a seat in the House of Lords. Thousands of Canadian soldiers passed through Taplow Hospital (on the Astors' Cliveden estate) during the war.

The Hon. Frank Carrell, member of the Quebec Legislative Council, and proprietor of the *Quebec Telegraph*, has had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Queen's University, Kingston, in recognition of his valuable services to journalism and also for his valuable contributions to Canadian literature.

Lt.-Col. David A. Clark, Assistant Director of Medical Services and officer in charge of medical personnel administration of Militia Headquarters, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Health at Ottawa.

Mr. R. R. Farrow, for the past thirteen years Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs and Deputy Minister of the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

Mr. A. G. Henderson, a director of the Cunard and Anchor Lines, has arrived in Montreal on a short visit, as the guest of Mr. Robert Reford.

Lt.-Col. T. Gibson, D.S.O., one of the most popular and efficient administrative officers who served Canada at the Overseas Ministry and Argyll House, was tendered a civic welcome at Ingersoll, Ont., on his return to Canada.

Mr. E. L. Pope, M.D., McGill University, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Mr. H. W. Pigeon, of McGill University; Mr. M. R. Boe, of Queen's University, and Mr. C. M. Strong, of Manitoba University, have received licences to practise physic from the College.

Capt. H. H. Hepburn, M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M. and S., C.P. and S. (Alberta), of the R.A.M.C., has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Col. G. S. Harrington, C.M.G., Deputy Overseas Minister, and Col. W. R. Ward, O.B.E., Accountant-General, O.M.F.C., returned to Canada this week. Both officers had filled their responsible positions at Argyll House with ability and courtesy.

Col. Noel Marshall, Chairman of the Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society



COL. NOEL MARSHALL,
Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian
Red Cross Society.

is expected to arrive from Toronto by the *Mauretania* to-morrow.

Among the departures by the White Star R.M.S. *Baltic* were Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P., Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E., General Sir David Henderson, and Lt.-Col. P. A. Silburn, D.S.O.; and by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa* Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. L. Bovey, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. E. L. De Salis, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. P. A. Hanson, Col. A. G. Pawle, Lt.-Col. S. A. Taylor, and Mr. W. H. Walton.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Leslie, only daughter of the late Major Robert Whittington-Lowe, was married to Mr. Frederick W. Ashe, formerly of Quebec, on November 3, at Christ Church, Mayfair. Mrs. Ashe's portrait appears on the preceding page. To the reception, held at Claridge's, the following were invited:—

Mrs. E. P. Ashe, Miss Anstice Ashe, Sub-Lt. Gordon Ashe, R.N., Midshipman Percy Ashe, R.N., Miss Agar, Mr. Maxwell Allan, Col. and Mrs. Donald Armour, Col. and Mrs. Geo. W. Badgerow, Col. Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Col. Blaylock, C.B.E., Sir Arthur and Lady Benn, Col. and Mrs. Claude Bryan, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. W. Curriek, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Miss Lilian Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Sir John and Lady Cadman.

Mr. de Tscherner, Dr. Camille Dreyfus, Dr. Henry Dreyfus, Commander Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Col. Durant, Lady Dash, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dawson, Sir John Dawson, Mr. Peter Edelston, Mrs. Fraser, Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald, Lord Fairfax, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Mr. Reginald Ford, Mr. J. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. John Galt, Sir Paul

Goff, Mr. C. Goldager, Mr. Gillham, Lt. C. A. Holden, Sir Charles and Lady Harcourt, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henshaw, Sir Frederick and Lady Haldia.

Mr. Stephen Jones, Col. and Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lovelidge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lynden Bell, Mr. Charles Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lulland, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. G. Marshall, Mr. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Maemaster, Mr. Jas. McKelvie, Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, Col. and Mrs. Grant Morden, Robt. Nevean, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Obbham, Dr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pollock, Sir Bevan and Lady Bates, Mr. Geo. and Lady Percy, Mr. G. C. P. Keith and Lady Price, Mr. and Mrs. P. Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Robson, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Small, Mr. D. Smith, Capt. Strong, Mr. Housden Stuart, Mr. A. G. Thorne, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. Van Sanden, Dr. and Mrs. Whitehead Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur West, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Young.

Mr. Ashe has bought a charming riverside house near Windsor, Clewer Meade, which is well known for its beautiful gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Ashe, who have left for Paris, will return to Clewer Meade about the end of November.

The engagement is announced of Major Basil L. Sowers, M.C. (late Canadian Engineers), son of Mr. C. W. Sowers and Mrs. Sowers, of Vancouver, British Columbia, and Hilda Virginia, second daughter of Donald Maemaster, K.C., M.P., and Mrs. Maemaster, of Virginia Water, Surrey.

The marriage arranged between Capt. Robert Archer Houblon (late Rifle Brigade), youngest son of the late Col. G. B. Archer Houblon and of the late Lady Alice Archer Houblon, of Hallingbury Place, Essex, and Alice Houghton, younger daughter of Mr. Andrew C. Houghton and of Mrs. Houghton, of Winnipeg, will take place at Winnipeg on November 11.

The engagement is announced of Major W. B. J. Grey, M.C., R.F.A., younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grey, of Hamilton, Ont., to Miss Dorothy Porter, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund R. Porter, of 11, Templewood Avenue, Hampstead.

The marriage of Mr. P. B. Dumoulin, manager of the Molsons Bank, Quebec, to Mme. Hecker, of Ottawa, niece of Lady Fitzpatrick, took place last month in the private chapel of Spencer Wood, Quebec.

The marriage has taken place at St. Martin's Church, Montreal, of Clara Marion Groaves, daughter of Mrs. C. B. Greaves, to Robert Aitken, son of Alexander Aitken, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

In the Royal North-West Mounted Police chapel at Regina, Miss Muriel McGibbon, daughter of the Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. McGibbon, was married to Lt.-Col. Nettleton, of Toronto.

At Trinity Church, Quebec, Miss Gertrude May Gale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gale, of Quebec, was married to Capt. William A. H. Fellows, M.C., formerly of the 2nd Bn., C.E.F., eldest son of Major and Mrs. W. G. Fellows, of Montreal.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. P. H. Veale, Assessment Commissioner, records the population of the city as now being 107,782, an increase of 8,725 over 1918. The assessment is \$100,758,705, an increase of \$1,960,082; taxes will be paid on a total valuation of \$120,878,899.

—The former administration of the Civil Service Association has been sustained by the re-election of Mr. J. C. O'Connor as President with a majority of 1,073 votes. Mr. J. H. Ryan was elected secretary by a majority of 922 votes over Mr. Howard.

—The report of Messrs. E. F. Slack, *Gazette* Printing Co.; Eugene Tarte, *La Patrie* Printing Co.; A. L. Lewis, Southam Printing Co.—the committee investigating the Government Printing Bureau—has been adopted, involving the reduction of the staff at the Government Bureau by 408, and a complete reorganisation, with new machinery, which, it is believed, will considerably reduce cost of production and increase efficiency.

TORONTO.—A plan is announced by the Provincial Government for the organisation of consolidated schools, providing for Provincial assistance according to cost of building, local management, distance children have to be transported, scale of teachers' salaries, and the cost of school equipment.

—Sir William Hearst states that one home in every two in the rural district of the Province now has a telephone, and about one farmer out of every four or five has a motor-car.

HAMILTON.—The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, have decided to build a large branch here, and has purchased 180 acres of land from Sir Henry Pellatt just east of the city limits, and on the bay shore. Of this 80 acres will be used for the plant, and the remainder for homes for the company's workmen. This is the third new industry announced by the Industrial Commissioner, Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick, last month.

BROCKVILLE.—Negotiations now being conducted by the G.T.R. provide for the erection of a coal terminal at Prescott, by means of which coal, which now enters Canada by way of Rouze's Point for use on the Ottawa and Montreal divisions of the railway, will be ferried across the St. Lawrence and shipped from Prescott to the different points where it is required.

COBOURG.—The Indians of Hiawatha are harvesting the biggest crop of wild rice that has matured in Rice Lake for five years.

KINGSTON.—Major-Gen. Sir Archibald MacDonell, Commandant of the Royal Military College, announces the appointment of Lt.-Col. A. D. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C., Lord Strathcona Horse, as Professor of Tactics; Mr. David Walter Munn, Montreal, Professor of Civil Engineering; Major Philip Earnshaw, Toronto, Instructor of Civil Engineering; Mr. S. C. Morgan, Kingston, Instructor of Physics; Mr. John Francis Twiss, Tillsonburg, Instructor of Mathematics.

GALT.—The town of Preston is growing; the municipality now has a population of 5,284, and the total assessment of the town has advanced \$128,000.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The assessment report shows a total of \$10,975,000 assessed property in the city, an increase of \$1,500,000 over last year. The population is given as 14,307.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The *Canadian Trapper*, a 5,100-ton steel vessel built by the Davie Shipbuilding Co., of Lauzon, was launched on October 9 and named by Mrs. Charles Duguid, wife of the chief naval architect of the Marine Department.

—Sir George Garneau and Mr. P. T. Legare have been honoured by Pope Benedict for their generosity towards the erection of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary by being appointed Knights of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. The ceremony of investiture was performed by Cardinal Bégin.

—The village of St. Raphael, Bellechasse County, was the scene of a fire on October 14, which destroyed 22 houses and six stores.

MONTREAL.—For last year the total for new building and for repairs, from January to October, amounted to \$3,989,008, while for the same period this year the total is \$6,964,644.

—Eulogising the late Lt.-Col. Roland Playfair Campbell, B.A., M.D., Major-General Fotheringham, Director-General of Medical Services, unveiled a tablet to the memory of the former commanding officer of No. 6 Field Ambulance, who was killed at Courcellette in September, 1918. The tablet has been erected in Melville Church, Westmount.

THREE RIVERS.—The shipyards here on October 9 launched the tenth wooden vessel built in Three Rivers. The Tide-Water Shipbuilding Co. launched their second steel ship on October 11.

—The Tide-Water Realities, Ltd., a tributary to the shipbuilding firm, is adding more tenements to those it has already built for its employees.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. William D. Bennett has been appointed Judge of Probate of Albert County, in place of Mr. F. M. Thompson, resigned.

—The Provincial Crop Report gives the acreage sown to wheat as 35,641 in 1919, compared with 49,453 in 1918; to oats, 805,484 in 1919, against 224,442 in 1918; potatoes, 75,578, against 57,272 in 1918. As to livestock, cattle increased from 943,075 to 865,022 this year; sheep from 170,459 to 212,745; swine from 95,546 to 104,939; horses show a falling off—77,828 this year, 80,105 in 1918.

—All returned men discharged between September 1, 1918, and September 1, 1919, are granted exemption for this year from poll and income taxation, and those discharged after September 1, 1919, are granted exemption for 1920.

—The control of prices of liquor sold in physicians' prescriptions in this Province became effective on November 1.

—With the opening of the new season the lobster cannery of the Maritime Provinces will be compelled to put 14 ounces of dried lobster meat in a can as provided by the Statute. During the year about to close Department regulations provided for 12 ounces of dried meat per can.

MONCTON.—Phillip Selick, a hunter, well known throughout New Brunswick, is dead. Aged 90, Selick claimed to have been the first man in the world to have bred moose in captivity.

—The village of Albert is to seek incorporation in order that provision may be made for the installation of a water supply system. The incorporation of East St. John with the city of St. John has been urged by the county board of health in order that a sewerage system may be supplied.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The shipyards are extremely busy, over 1,200 men being employed in construction. The hulls have been laid for steamships of 10,500 tons each, and the framework of two 8,100-ton vessels has been started. Altogether the new work aggregates 37,000 tons.

In the Annapolis Valley there are approximately 8,000,000 barrels of apples for shipment this season, and the Dominion Atlantic Railway is moving from 50 to 60 car loads per day.

—A delegation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association from Toronto, headed by Mr. J. E. Walsh, the general manager, is making a tour of the Maritime Provinces. They inspected the harbour here, and were the guests of the Maritime Branch of the Association. Lt.-Governor Grant presided.

KENTVILLE.—This is the first town in the Province to adopt the Housing Act. The town has shown phenomenal growth recently. Upwards of \$100,000 has been expended in new residences and warehouses.



PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Dalton Hall, erected at a cost of \$50,000 and presented by Sir Chas. Dalton, of St. Dunstan's University, as a residence for students, was blessed on September 25 by the apostolic delegate. The sermon was preached by Bishop Morrison, of Antigonish, a former rector of St. Dunstan's.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Thomas Kelly, contractor, has been ordered to pay to the Provincial Government overpayments by the Roblin Government in 1914, in connection with the contract for the new Parliament Buildings. The amount, \$1,207,351, was fixed by a board of appraisal, and carries interest from July 1, 1914.

—Official figures from the building inspector show that to September 30 the aggregate was \$2,115,900, as compared with \$1,892,750 last year.

—There are 58,538 voters on the City of Winnipeg's municipal lists, according to official compilations completed at the City Hall. Last year's list totalled 55,063.

MINNEDOSA.—The chief electrical engineer and his assistant, of the Public Utilities Commission, have been here looking for a suitable site to erect a temporary plant to light the town for the winter.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Fine samples of binder twine and felt made from the fibre of Saskatchewan-grown flax have been received by the Provincial Department of Agriculture from Mr. F. W. Van Allen, who has been conducting experiments, begun in Regina and completed in Ottawa, for the Federal Government.

—Building permits issued here bring the total amount for the first nine months of the year to \$1,362,020, against \$913,290 in 1918.

SASKATOON.—Professor R. D. McLaurin, one of the four professors recently dismissed by the University of Saskatchewan, has brought a suit for \$25,000 against the *Regina Leader* for publication of an editorial which the plaintiff claims held him up to public hatred, ridicule, and contempt.

SWIFT CURRENT.—After the Prince of Wales' visit to this city, P. M. Friesen, reeve of the rural municipality of Russ Lake, was compelled to salute the flag and sing "God Save the King."

Mr. L. B. Boyd, Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board, Regina, has submitted a return showing that already 140 soldiers have been placed on farms in Swift Current district, with an expenditure amounting to \$445,000.

MOOSE JAW.—The total number of building permits issued to September 30 this year is 148, valued at \$464,095, as compared with 109 permits, totalling \$440,125, for the same period of 1918.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Five carloads of wool, weighing more than 120,000 lbs., were shipped from here during three weeks by the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association. It is expected that wool shipments from Edmonton will reach 145,000 lb., according to information received by the Department of Immigration and Colonisation.

—Brine from springs in Eastern Alberta, having the appearance of mud volcanoes, has been found to assay 98 1/2 per cent. salt, establishing Alberta as one of the richest

salt-producing areas in the world, according to Mr. W. G. Saunders, representing British capital, who is en route to England to make his report. In the same neighbourhood conglomerate deposits were unearthed which contained fine specimens of garnet, agate, and other rare mineral products, he declared.

CALGARY.—The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society has taken over the Canada Security Assurance Co., whose head office has been in Calgary. The latter company will be continued with a head office in this city and a board of local directors. The President will be John B. Laidlaw, who is manager of the Norwich Union for Canada.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—This Province has appointed a Commission to enquire into the compensation of firms which have suffered through the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Practically every lumber mill in the Province is working to its full capacity.

One thousand families have taken up farms in this Province this year.

—A \$50,000 prize, open to Canadian airmen on Canadian machines, has been offered for the first successful trans-Pacific flight from Victoria to Japan.

VANCOUVER.—The following were elected officers of the Red Cross Society for the coming year:—The Mayor; President, Mr. A. P. Black; Vice-President, Mr. John Ridington; Secretary, Mr. C. F. Millar; Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Forsyth.

—The C.P.R. has awarded a contract to the Foundation Company for the construction of ten miles of railway on Vancouver Island, from Alberni to Grand Central Lake. The branch will open very valuable timber limits toward the centre of Vancouver Island. The C.P.R. is planning other improvements on the Island, including a new wharf at Nanaimo and an extension of the E. and N. Railway, 40 miles from Courtenay to Campbell River.

—The fruit crop of British Columbia promises to be virtually 100 per cent. better than was anticipated, especially the output of the Okanagan Valley, according to the current issue of the *Western Grocer*.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—Acting upon the recommendations of the Industrial Commissioner and the advisory council of the Department of Industries, the Provincial Cabinet has authorized a loan to the Canadian Western Cordage Company, Ltd., of New Westminster, of \$200,000, to be applied to the cost of erecting a cordage factory, the purchase and installation of machinery, for raw material and operating expenses involved in the manufacture of cordage of all sizes.

NANAIMO.—The Nanoose Collieries Co., of which Mr. J. J. Grant is managing director and holder of the controlling interest, disposed of their interests to the Nanoose Wellington Coal Co., of which Mr. Lewis Williams, of Seattle, is President, and with whom is associated other Washington and St. Paul capitalists. The property comprises approximately 1,200 acres, including the submarine area.

PRINCE GEORGE.—The Provincial Land Settlement Board has been advised by the solicitor of the North Coast Land Co., Ltd., that the company is prepared to turn over to the Board 11,000 acres in the Prince George area. These lands are, without question, among the best in that district. They were selected in 1909, surveyed in 1910, but have never been brought under cultivation.

The Epsom Urban District Council propose to convert ten of the Army huts at Woodcote Park Camp into civilian dwellings. Woodcote Park was for about three years one of the principal convalescent camps of the Canadian Forces.

Lt. T. C. Wetton (lately commanding the Finnish Legion Detachment in North Russia) is at present in London after nearly a year's service in Russia. Previous to the war, Mr. Wetton delivered many lectures for the C.P.R. dealing with the Dominion, where he was attached to the staff of the *Manitoba Free Press*.

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VEGETABLES AND OATS ON THE B.C. GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT FORT ST. JOHN.



LOOKING UP THE PEACE RIVER



THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION, EIGHT MILES WEST OF PEACE RIVER LANDING, ALBERTA.



A HAYMAKING SCENE IN



DUNVEGAN PORT, ALBERTA, WITH INDIAN WOMEN IN FOREGROUND



CATTLE AT THE B.C. GOVERNMENT'S EX

EASTERN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.



VIEW ABOVE FORT ST. JOHN, B.C.



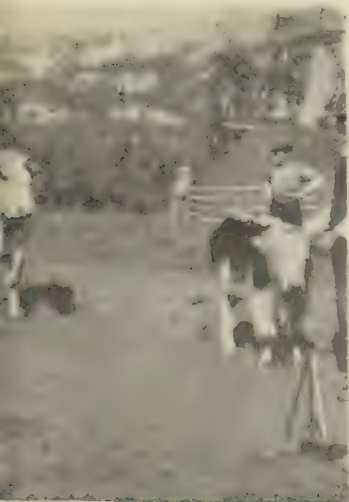
MAKING CAMP IN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT RESERVES, NORTH OF FORT ST. JOHN, B.C.



PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.



THE FIRST VIEW OF GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALBERTA, FROM THE WESTERN BOUNDARY.



MENTAL FARM AT FORT ST. JOHN B.C.



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DEEDS THAT WON BATTLE HONOURS.

Gallantry in Fighting at Cambrai, Canal du Nord, Bourlon Wood, &c.

(*"London Gazette"* Supplement, October 3; Awards Announced in *"Gazette"* Supplement of March 8.)

[Continued from Last Issue.]

MILITARY CROSS (continued).

Lt. George H. Kress, 58th Bn. (Sarnia, Ont.).

During the attack on the Marconing line on September 28, 1918, in face of intense fire, he led his platoon successfully to the objective. During the attack on a machine gun, he was wounded, but remained with his platoon, finally capturing the gun. He took several machine guns and prisoners, and consolidated his objective.

Capt. Peter A. Laing, 1st Bn. Eagers.

During the attack of September 27, 1918, on the Canal du Nord and Sainz-lez-Marquion, he led a party to examine dugouts, roads, and buildings for booby traps. He advanced after the first infantry wave, and, despite hostile shelling and machine-gun fire, made a careful reconnaissance of all suspected localities, and captured 13 prisoners.

Lt. Harold T. Lee, P.P.C.L.I. (Toronto).

During the fierce fighting for Tilloy on the morning of September 30, 1918, he was wounded, but refused to leave his platoon, and led them forward in face of heavy machine-gun fire. He showed a great example to the men, and rallied them at a most critical period, enabling the objective to be gained and held.

Capt. George W. Little, P.P.C.L.I. (London, Ont.).

For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership in operations near Cambrai, September 29 to October 1, 1918. After all senior officers became casualties he assumed command of his battalion, and under his leadership a most successful attack was carried out, much ground gained, and severe losses inflicted on the enemy. His accurate appreciation of the situation contributed in a marked degree to the success of the operation.

Lt. Andrew Livingstone, 36th Bn., C.F.A.

On the night of September 27/28, 1918, near Bourlon, he was in charge of an ammunition column delivering ammunition to the battery. Under heavy enemy shelling he succeeded in overcoming all obstacles and delivered his ammunition, which was urgently required for the next barrage.

Capt. Gladstone W. Loughheed, 4th Fld. Amb. (Toronto).

In charge of stretcher-bearers during the operations north and east of Cambrai, October 9 to 12, 1918, he displayed great energy and fearless devotion to duty. Particularly on October 10/11, he worked continuously for 48 hours without rest. He time after time led his bearers to forward positions under severe shell fire, and was responsible for the rapid evacuation of the wounded from the field.

Qrmr. and Capt. Francis K. Ludlow, 21st Bn.

North-east of Cambrai, October 10, 1918, he displayed great courage and set a high example. He made a thorough reconnaissance and personally assembled his unit in an advanced position from which an attack was launched. Again, early in the action, when the advance was temporarily held up, he, under heavy fire, was responsible for the reorganisation preparatory to the attack being resumed, and the enemy's advanced positions secured.

Capt. Allan Lyons, D.C.M., 16th Bn. (Victoria).

In the second battle of Arras, on September 2, 1918, he assembled his company under great difficulties, and led them in the first stages of the attack with great skill and gallantry. Although badly wounded in the left leg he bore himself with exceptional fortitude and cheerfulness, and set a fine example to those under him.

Lt. Frank W. Macell, M.M., 29th Bn.

On the night of October 3/4, 1918, near Cambrai, he went forward with two men and succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines and in bringing back two prisoners, and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. He succeeded in penetrating a distance of 700 yards inside the enemy outposts, and brought back valuable information of their dispositions.

Lt. John MacKinnon, 15th Bn.

The village of Marquion was held by bodies of the enemy, who were holding up our advance. He led his party into the village, and was successful in dislodging several enemy machine-gun posts. During this operation he had his arm broken by a bullet, but continued to lead his men until the situation had been cleared.

Lt. Gordon M. MacNeil, 25th Bn. (Malou, C.B.).

In an attack south-east of Inchy-en-Artois, on the night September 23/24, and during September 25, 1918, he was ordered to establish a post in the enemy outpost line. The post was entered, all the enemy killed, and a machine gun captured, without a casualty. By skilled consolidation, this post was held against seven counter-attacks during thirty-six hours.

Lt. Charles W. McCool, 52nd Bn. (Winnipeg).

Before Cambrai, for courage and skill in making reconnaissances and leading his men on September 28 and October 1, 1918. After the attack on the Marconing line, under heavy fire he went forward and brought back a full report to battalion headquarters of the disposition of the companies. Later, he established a liaison with the troops on the left, and subsequently made another trip to all the companies in order to carry an important message from the C.O. as to a subsequent attack.

Lt. William T. McCrum, 49th Bn. (Edmonton).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from the night September 27 to October 1, 1918, in the attack on Cambrai. He led his platoon forward through very heavy fire, and in a counter-attack on the village held by his command on the morning of September 29, he repulsed the attack and took patrols forward to establish posts and deny the ground to the enemy.

Capt. Bernard McDaniel, 10th Bn. (Swift Current, Sask.).

During operations east of Haynecourt, east and south of Epinoy, on September 27-28, 1918, in face of very heavy fire he pushed forward, and when the advance was temporarily checked he ably reorganised and distributed his company for the continuance of the advance, which was made on the morning of the 28th. He was seriously wounded while leading his men at this time.

Lt. Archibald D. McElheran, 27th Bn. (Winnipeg).

North of Cambrai, October 9-11, 1918, in the attack on Iwuy, he led his platoon forward, extending his frontage to fill a gap, and then reorganised and led remnants of the right troops up again into position. He personally led many patrols far out in advance of our line under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire. One of these patrols, consisting of himself and five other ranks, captured twenty prisoners.

Lt. (act. Capt.) John A. McGibbon, attd. X/2nd T.M. Bn. (Barrie, Ont.).

During operations at Iwuy on October 11, 1918, he advanced with the first wave, and displayed great courage and initiative in bringing his trench mortars into action against hostile machine-gun

(Continued on page 168.)



WOMEN WORKERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: PICKING CHERRIES ON THE K.L.O. RANCH, KELOWNA.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"UNDER COSSACK AND BOLSHIEVİK," by Rhoda Power, is a particularly striking narrative, by an English lady, of life in Russia under the old and new régimes. The authoress was at Rostov-on-the-Don when the revolution broke out, and she paints a vivid picture of the change which took place when that event happened. "A criminal's paradise" is her description of the new situation. The reign of terror which ensued is described both from her own experiences and those of friends and acquaintances, and convincingly brings home the real meaning of Bolshevism. As orators had predicted, the city was "washed with blood." The Red Guard searched systematically from house to house, arrested anyone in whose possession they found a military uniform, and killed any Junker who was hiding. From day to day the most callous and brutal murders were committed. "Blood, blood, blood" is the entry in one day's diary. One of the most striking records of the revolution and the massacres and lawlessness which accompanied it, "Under Cossack and Bolshievik" is as fascinating as a novel. (London: Methuen & Co; 7s.)

The 25th Division.

War books will always have a certain fascination for the man who has been in uniform, but his chief interest will continue to be in the records which deal more or less intimately with the work of the division, brigade or battalion with which he was personally associated. "The 25th Division in France and Flanders," by Lt.-Col. M. Kincaid-Smith (Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2), tells the story of that division's operations between July 1, 1916, until the date of the Armistice. The work of the division on the Somme, at Ploegsteert Wood, Messines, Ypres, Bethune, the Lys, Aisne, and the "Last Hundred Days" are made into an interesting narrative. Canadian collectors of war volumes should not overlook this work, if only for the reason that the Canadians knew of old practically all the place-names mentioned in the book. Old comrades of the 25th Division intend to renew battlefield friendships by forming a "Red Horse Shoe" Association.

A New Book on Canada.

"CANADA, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES," might have had a less hackneyed title, but it comprehensively describes the ground it covers. Its author, F. W. Freir, is well qualified to write such a book, because, besides having made a close study of conditions in the Dominion, for many years he took charge of personally-conducted parties of people from the Motherland. Many of these participants settled in the Dominion, and Mr. Freir was able to continue to show his interest in their welfare by visiting them in their new homes later on. Mr. Freir's endeavour has been to give to each of the three main groups of people—farmers, workers, and capitalists—to whom opportunities are offered in Canada, such information as may be of service to them in their own sphere, together with such advice in the commonplaces of life as is calculated to render the new-comer's path more easy. In this latter connection he gives the following sound warning:—

"When you come to Canada and find things to be different, do not jump to the conclusion that because they are different they are wrong. Always act on the assumption that experience has taught the Canadians the best way. Should you find later a better way, rest assured you will be given every chance to prove your way is the best. Canadians are assimilative people and quick to perceive new ways."

In addition to more detailed advice to the would-be settler, the book gives a general survey of Canada, hints for the journey, and information regarding hotel accommodation, life in the cities, the cost of living, and manufactures. For the benefit of capitalists chapters are devoted to "Speculation in Real Estate," "The Future of Sub-divisions," "Progress in the Cities," and "Canadian Mortgages." With regard to real estate Mr. Freir is, perhaps, more optimistic than many, but the principles he lays down are sound. "Canada, the Land of Opportunities," can be recommended to those contemplating emigration as a useful handbook, full of information that is essentially practical. (London: A. & C. Black; 8s. 6d.)

* *

Subscriptions from Scottish admirers towards a memorial in Canada to the Red Indians who came overseas to fight are being received by Mrs. Matheson, Balmory, Glendoeon, by Dollar.

Mr. Edward Stone, who has been appointed general advertising agent for the C.P.O.S., with headquarters in Montreal, joined the service early in 1916 as city passenger agent in Chicago. From March, 1917, to the present time he has held the position of general agent at Yokohama.

Major Evelyn Wrench, the hon. secretary, in submitting the report at the first annual general meeting, held in London last week, said that in less than a year and a half the English-Speaking Union had become the strongest Anglo-American society in existence. On October 22 the membership was as follows:—Life members, 60; members in the United States, 756; in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, 1,682. The Earl of Reading has accepted the chairmanship for the ensuing year.

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The farms are now under cultivation. Purchasers, therefore, can become producers directly they enter upon possession.



DWELLING ON FARM DESCRIBED BENEATH.

100 acres; 70 acres under cultivation, 3 acres apple orchard, the balance pasture land and wood, which contains some valuable maple and beech timber; soil sandy loam; living water; good fences. Buildings include frame dwelling-house, 1 and 1½ storeys, main part 33 by 39 and wing 14 by 22, with good cellar; frame barn, 30 ft. by 64 ft. and 12 ft. by 40 ft.; pig sties, 20 ft. by 30 ft.; frame granary; workshop, 14 ft. by 20 ft. This good dairy and mixed farm is 3½ miles from town, on Can. Pac. Rly. On telephone line. Rural mail. ¾ mile from school. Price \$4,500 (approximately £1,000).

Capt. C. W. Wilson, representing the Company, is now in England, and will be pleased, on request, to send CATALOGUES CONTAINING DESCRIPTION OF EACH FARM, AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MANY OF THE FARM-HOUSES, BARNES, AND FARM SCENES.

Enquiries may be forwarded to him c/o CANADA, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

DEEDS THAT WON BATTLE HONOURS.

(Continued from page 167.)

nests, continually exposing himself in order to manipulate his guns to the best advantage. After expending all his own ammunition he went back, under fire, and brought up an enemy minnow-er gun, and put it into action against enemy machine-gun nests.

Lt. William F. McGovern, 19th Bn., and 11th Q. 1st Div. (Montreal).

North west of Cambrai, on September 27, 1918, and following days, he was instructed to establish a trench mortar dump shortly before zero, near the Canal du Nord, and to move same forward later. After making a reconnaissance under shell fire, he selected a suitable place, and, despite a rapid advance, the supply of ammunition was kept up throughout the operation.

Lt. Charles M. Intosh, 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

In operations near Cambrai, on September 28 and October 1, 1918, at a very early stage in the fight, he found himself the only officer left in his company, and at once took command. His fearless exposure of himself under fire in leading, rallying, and organising his men carried these with him unhesitatingly, in spite of the fact that they had suffered more losses than any other company.

Capt. Robert C. McIntyre, 16th Bn. (Saskatoon).

During the attack on Cuveliers on October 1, 1918, he led his company splendidly, and on reaching the final objective he quickly reorganised his command. Finding that his left flank was in danger of envelopment he carried out a withdrawal with skill, being one of the last to leave the position.

Lt. Willis B. McMullin, 1st M.G. Bn. (Guelph)

During the Bourlon Wood operations on September 27, 1918, he led his section forward, and with one N.C.O. captured an enemy field gun, which was in action, together with ten prisoners. Although wounded in the foot he refused to leave his guns until completion of the operation.

Capt. Allan Y. McNair, C.A.M.C., attd. 10th Bn. (Moose Jaw).

West of Haynecourt on September 27-28, 1918, he worked unceasingly for forty-eight hours in very exposed positions and under heavy fire. At one time he went forward and brought back a wounded officer who was lying out in front. His energy and fine behaviour throughout saved many lives.

Lt. Louis R. Marion, 2nd Bn. Engrs.

During operations east of Sains lez Marquion on September 27, 1918, he, with his sub-section, was detailed to proceed with an infantry battalion during their advance and to consolidate the Blue Line when gained. During the advance, when the infantry were held up by machine-gun fire, he took charge of the infantry in his immediate neighbourhood and carried on with the advance.

Capt. Thomas B. Malone, 49th Bn., sec. 7th Inf. Bde. H.Q. (Edmonton).

During operations near Cambrai, September 28 to October 1, 1918, while acting as Staff Captain, he remained on duty at Brigade Report Centre four days and nights. He made daring reconnaissances, and when units temporarily lost touch he went and re-established connection between the advanced positions of units under heaviest fire.

Lt. (act. Capt.) Charles D. Manson, 27th Bn.

North of Cambrai between October 9-11, 1918, during the attack on the town of Iwuy, when his right flank was exposed, he led his company forward, capturing a tactical feature of high ground, from which he successfully developed fire on the enemy, forcing him back. His company captured its final objective with forty prisoners.

Capt. Rene G. Marion, 22nd Bn.

During operations north of Cambrai from October 1 to 14, 1918, before our attack was due to take place the enemy attacked his company, and, although outnumbered, he held his ground, inflicting heavy casualties and repulsing the enemy party, which fled back, disorganised. During the night attack on Escadouvres on October 9-10, he led his company with great skill and quickly reached his objective.

Lt. William Martin, 1st C.M.R.

At St. Olle, near Cambrai, on September 29, he carried out a daring reconnaissance under heavy machine-gun fire and brought back valuable information to his battalion commander. Later he led a composite platoon into the village and outflanked an enemy trench, which was holding up the advance on the right, and pushed on through the village and established a post commanding a bridgehead.

Lt. Henry E. Matthews, 3rd Tunnell Coy. (Trenton, Ont.).

He has constantly behaved in a fearless manner in searching for and unloading enemy mines during the recent advance, especially while in charge of a reconnaissance party in Herseux, on October 24, 1918, he at great personal risk removed an acid time fuse and detonator from an enemy high-explosive charge. His conduct was an example to his party, and the knowledge gained of the time fuse and detonating device was put to immediate use.

Lt. Arthur D. Mav, 7th Bn.

During the Bourlon Wood operations, September 27 to October 1, 1918, on three occasions he went along the line under very heavy fire, collecting information and sending reports to battalion headquarters. During subsequent days he made several reconnaissances and brought back valuable information.

Lt. Charles T. Mitchell, 2nd Bn. Engrs.

On the night of September 26-27, 1918, he, with a party of sappers, proceeded through Inchy-en-Artois to clear trees across the road to prepare for infantry advance next morning. He came under heavy machine-gun fire by alarming enemy outpost, and only by his coolness was the party of 30 men extricated from a very difficult position. He completed his task and made the way for the infantry.

Capt. Herbert B. Mogg, 4th Bn. Engrs. (Victoria).

On the night of October 13, 1918, he was in charge of a special party detailed to erect an infantry footbridge across the Canal de l'Escaut, north-east of Cambrai. His energy and fine example under shell fire were large responsible for the successful completion of this bridge, which enabled the infantry to cross the canal at the proper time.

Capt. Charles A. Mount, 26th Bn. (Toronto).

During the attack north of Cambrai, on the night of October 8, 1918, and subsequent period to October 11, the instructions issued by him prior to the attack re the safeguarding of the bridgehead at Pont d'Aire ensured the success of the operation. He led his company on, capturing Escadouvres, and arrested the placing of posts covering and denying the rear exits from Cambrai.

Lt. David Morris, M.C., 3rd Bn.

During the Bourlon Wood operation on September 27, 1918, when the attack was held up by heavy enemy machine-gun fire he pushed forward with his platoon, outflanked the enemy machine-gun nest, killed the crews and captured the two guns. On reaching the crest of the hill a line of machine guns were encountered; he immediately pushed forward to the flank and inflicted heavy casualties, causing the enemy to withdraw.

Capt. Barton J. Mothersill, 3rd M.G. Bn. (Windsor, Ont.).

During the attack and capture of St. Olle on September 29, 1918, he, though severely wounded, handled his battery most ably, leading the men together under heavy machine-gun fire, and by so doing kept the loss of life down to a minimum and set a fine example of courage and determination to all his men, until finally he collapsed and had to be taken out.

Capt. Samuel J. Murphy, 3rd Bn. (Toronto).

During the Bourlon Wood operations on September 27, 1918, when the battalion had crossed the Green Line and the companies were met by heavy fire from a sunken road, he took up two platoons of his support company, and by skillfully placing his gun positions he was able to absolutely clear the road of the enemy. By this act the advance was able to continue. His company captured nine enemy field guns during the attack.

Lt. William B. Murray, Overseas Rly. Const. Corps, attd. 5th Rly. Survey and Reconnaissance Sect., R.E. (Montreal).

As the advance progressed between October 16 and November 8, 1918, he daily reconnoitred the railways under fire, keeping up to our outpost line from Oisy le Verger to Somain and Valenciennes. Thanks to his ability and energy most valuable information was quickly obtained and the progress of the railways facilitated.

Lt. John Newton, D 22nd Bn., C.E.F. (Toronto).

During operations of the second phase of the attack on September 30, 1918, when the battery was in action on the Douai-Cambrai Road, one of the guns having become silent owing to the wounding of the whole crew, he, with a N.C.O., worked the gun himself, and kept it in action during the whole of the barrage, thereby setting a splendid example to the N.C.O.s and men of the battery.

Lt. John R. O'Grady, 36th Bn., C.E.F. (Winnipeg).

On the night of October 7, 1918, at St. Olle, he took charge of removing the guns from the position, and succeeded in saving all but one howitzer, although ammunition was burning and exploding all around the position. He then saw to the replacing of the guns in action in a new position, and was largely responsible for their being in action for the attack on October 8.

Lt. James O'Hara, 31st Bn.

During the attack at Iwuy and surrounding defences, when the company commander became a casualty he led the company well forward in face of heavy fire. During the operation he killed many of the enemy that were causing trouble and holding up the advance. All platoon commanders being casualties, he took charge of the right flank outpost line and made a daring reconnaissance of the front, getting in touch with the unit on his flank, and making his position secure.

Lt. Charles A. O'Leary, 10th C.R.T.

On October 14, 1918, in the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt, he, with his platoon, was detailed as an advanced party for tearing up the track where it was broken by enemy fire and for filling in shell holes in order that the track might be ready for the steel laying parties who were following up. He was continuously under shell fire, and by his inspiring example hospital trains for exccuting wounded were running over the line within an hour.

Lt. William A. Orr, 116th Bn. (Toronto).

During the advance near St. Olle, on September 29, 1918, he was in charge of a company; they came under intense machine-gun fire, and were temporarily held up. He organised bombing parties, and personally led them against enemy posts, capturing prisoners and three machine guns. During the enemy's counter-attack he collected and reorganised two machine-gun crews and showed a great example of courage to the men, beating off the enemy's counter-attack.

Capt. William F. Orr, 7th Bn. (Aurora, Ont.).

During our attack on September 27, 1918, he led his company with marked courage and skill. For two hours he fought against an enemy force superior in numbers until he forced them to break and run away. He then led his company forward with such speed that he captured 150 prisoners and pushed through to his objective with very light additional losses.

(To be continued).

Mr. Edmund Burke, the Canadian operatic singer, achieved a distinct success in the title-role of "Prince Igor" at Covent Garden on Tuesday night. The King and Queen of Spain and Princess Arthur of Connaught witnessed the performance.

GRAND TRUNK BILL PASSES COMMONS.

Sir Walter Cassels as Third Arbitrator.

Sir Walter Cassels, Chief Justice of the Exchequer Court of Canada, has agreed to act as the third arbitrator on the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway. An announcement to this effect was made in the Dominion House of Commons on Thursday of last week by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior. The other two arbitrators are to be named by the Government and the railway company, and are likely to be railway experts (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Times).

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Opposition Leader, moved that the Government be permitted to purchase the Guaranteed stock at any time, and Mr. Meighen admitted that it might be advisable for the Government to retain the right to redeem the bonds at an earlier date than 30 years. The amendment was held over for further consideration.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding claimed that much of the stock had changed hands on the London market, and that as the price had advanced the Government was really giving the shareholders a present of millions.

This was denied by Mr. Meighen, who said he was informed by the directors that but a small amount of stock had been sold recently.

The Grand Trunk Bill having passed Committee, the third reading was moved on Friday, and finally passed.

A few slight changes have been made in the Bill in the Committee stage. The clause providing for the redemption of the Guaranteed bonds at the end of 30 years is amended to five years. The clause providing for the issue of loans to the Board of Management which has charge of the system while arbitration is proceeding was struck out, on the ground that the Government could not issue loans without the authority of Parliament.

Strong opposition has developed in the Senate, but the Government expects a small majority.

The Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, states that the Province will foreclose the mortgage on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway unless every dollar paid in interest on the bonded indebtedness of the branch lines, secured under Provincial guarantees, is refunded. The Saskatchewan Government made a payment of interest on May 1 of \$270,000, and another payment falls due on November 1. The Dominion Government holds the Province liable for its bonds notwithstanding the Federal legislation taking over the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (London Office) has moved from 6, Hanover Square, W., to Whitehall House, 29, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. Telegraphic address: "Civertab, London." Telephone number: Gerrard 8191.

G. R. MIDDLETON, Overseas Representative.

CHRISTMAS AT BEAVER HUT.

Canadians Asked for Assistance Towards Entertainment.

Although there are now very few Canadian soldiers in London, many of those who are left still make the Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut, in the Strand, their rendezvous.

Since June last the Beaver Hut has been administered by the British Y.M.C.A., and for several months has been run at a loss. "Following the months of July and August, which were disastrous ones for us financially," writes Mr. G. R. Bremner, "it was almost decided to close the Hut, owing to the loss caused by the heavy overhead expenses."

The Hut is still carrying on the work for which it was originally intended, and Dominion soldiers are among its regular patrons. Because of this fact it is felt that the Overseas Dominions can reasonably be asked to give financial aid for the Christmas entertainment of the men. Unless such financial aid is forthcoming, the free dinner and tea, with music and other entertainment, which have during previous years been a regular Yuletide feature of the Beaver Hut, will have to be abandoned.

At present the Beaver Hut is serving 1,025 meals a day, and the dormitories are fully occupied every night.

No doubt there are many well-wishers of the Beaver Hut, both in Great Britain and Canada, who would like to contribute towards the Christmas fare. Contributions of any kind will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr. G. R. Bremner, Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut, 68, Strand, London, W.C.2.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

(From the "London Gazette.")

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s STAFF.—D.A.A.G.: T/Maj. F. W. Utton, O.B.E., Que. Regt. (Sept. 7). Special Appointment.—Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 16: T/Capt. B. J. W. Spink, C.A.P.C. (Oct. 1).

ATTACHED TO HQ. UNITS.—Staff Capt.: T/Capt. E. C. Snider, N.B. Regt. (Aug. 1).

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN OTTAWA.

Privy Council Dismisses Appeal.

Judgment was given last month by the Judicial Council of the Privy Council in the case "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City of Ottawa v. The Quebec Bank and Others and The Attorney-General for Ontario (Intervenor)."

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal from a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Clute in the High Court Division of that Court.

A Commission appointed by the Legislature of Ontario was in occupation of the schools theretofore managed by the appellants from July 26, 1915, until November of that year, until after a Privy Council judgment deciding their appointment to be *ultra vires*, when they gave up possession to the appellants. During the régime of the commission the schools were carried on by them. To meet the expenses of the schools the commission, besides levying a half-year's rate, took \$97,000 odd standing at the credit of the appellants on an account in their name with the Quebec Bank. They also incurred a liability of \$71,000 odd to the Bank of Ottawa. These actions were raised by the appellants against the Quebec Bank, the Bank of Ottawa, and certain individual members of the commission. There was claimed against the Quebec Bank the aid sum of \$97,000 odd, against the Bank of Ottawa a sum of \$37,000 odd which had been transferred to it out of the \$97,000 and kept as a sinking fund to meet certain debentures issued by the Board, and against the commissioners the sum of \$84,000 odd, being the produce of the half-year's rate referred to above. These actions were consolidated, and the Attorney-General for Ontario was allowed to intervene on account of a declaratory Act having been passed by the Ontario Legislature dealing with the situation. This Act the Privy Council now declared to be not *ultra vires*.

Lord Dunedin, in delivering their Lordships' judgment last week, said the present case was, it was to be hoped, the last chapter of the history of the unfortunate disagreement between the Board of the Roman Catholic Schools and the Educational Authority of the City of Ottawa.

Sir John Simon, K.C., and the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, K.C. (of the Canadian Bar), appeared for the appellants; Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C. (of the Canadian Bar), for the respondents; Mr. McGregor Young, K.C. (of the Canadian Bar), for the Attorney-General for Ontario.

—* *—

PROPOSAL FOR INCREASED GRATUITY.

Returned Soldiers Disappointed with Report.

Representatives of returned soldiers' organisations express great disappointment at the report made by the Special Parliamentary Committee against the proposal to grant further gratuities to veterans (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The Committee took the view that the country is now doing enough in providing gratuities aggregating \$158,000,000, and reported that "no other country has treated its returned soldiers so generously in this respect." Three soldier representatives, constituting an advisory committee in connection with the re-establishment administration, have resigned as a protest. Others suggest the formation of a soldiers' political party.

The *Times* states that it is proposed to make an additional grant of \$20,000,000 for soldier settlement, and \$20,000,000 for civil re-establishment.

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IMPERIAL NEWS SERVICE.

Lt.-Col. L. S. Amory replied as follows last week to a question by Mr. P. Hurd, M.P., who asked whether new contracts had been entered into with Reuter's Agency for the transmission of British news to Canada and other British lands overseas, and what subsidies were involved:—

"The payment to Reuter's in respect of the Imperial News Service hitherto sent to Canada will not, according to present arrangements, continue after October 31, but the question of continuing an Imperial service on similar lines is under discussion with the Canadian Government. The payment to enable Reuter's to meet the actual expenditure incurred in sending an amplified cable service of news of Imperial interest to other parts of the Empire has been approved up to December 31. The total cost of Government funds involved on account of the Imperial News Service is, after October 31, at the rate of approximately £9,300 per annum, of which part is met by his Majesty's Government and the remainder by other British Administrations interested. There is no similar arrangement with other news associations."

—* *—

Alumni of Toronto University have completed plans to raise \$500,000 for a war memorial, which will include scholarships limited to returned men and their dependents.

Do you see "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

ROYAL BANK'S JUBILEE. Record of Fifty Years' Development

The Royal Bank of Canada celebrated its jubilee on October 18. The record of its growth and progress is a notable one. Commencing operations in Nova Scotia as a chartered bank two years after Confederation, the first thirty years of the bank's history were a time of quiet financial work along lines of slow, though steady, local progress. The ensuing decade and succeeding years were characterised by almost phenomenal progress, which covered the entire Dominion and even went beyond its bounds.

The beginnings of the institution were very small. A co-partnership institution, called the Merchants Bank, had been established in 1861 at Halifax. In 1869 a charter of incorporation was obtained as a joint stock institution, to be styled the Merchants Bank of Halifax, with an authorised capital of \$1,000,000, of which at first only \$500,000 was offered for subscription. To begin with—and, in fact, for nearly a quarter of a century—the bank's operations were confined to the Mari-



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA IN MONTREAL.

time Provinces. At the first annual general meeting on March 9, 1870, \$100,000 was added to the paid-up capital. In 1875 it was found that the pressing demands of customers for accommodation could not be fully met without additional capital, even though the discount rate was raised for a time to 8 per cent., and, despite an increase of paid-up capital by \$200,000 in 1872, by another \$200,000 in 1873-4, and by \$100,000 in 1875. These were years, however, verging on a period of severe depression, and, after the last-mentioned date, no increase in the stock was made until 1883, when \$100,000 was added to the stock, nor was there then any very marked expansion in the bank's business.

In 1887 a branch was opened in Montreal, of which Mr. E. L. Pease, the present vice-president and managing director, became manager. This extension inaugurated a new system with larger business transactions, greater profits, and a wider outlook. In 1897 a number of branches were established in British Columbia. In 1898 Mr. Pease visited Cuba and reported to his directors in favour of an experimental branch at Havana, and this was duly established in 1899. In May of that year a further new departure was made in the opening of a branch in New York City. More money was required for all this expansion, and \$500,000 of new stock was, therefore, issued at 100 per cent. premium, and almost entirely paid-up by the close of 1899. The general expansion of business rendering necessary a still further increase of capital, in 1900 an issue of \$1,000,000 was approved, and of this \$481,000 was taken up in 1902 and \$519,000 in 1903.

In view of this expansion of business throughout Canada and outside the Dominion, the name of the institution was changed to that of the Royal Bank of Canada by Act of Parliament in

1901 the act of incorporation.

The bank was incorporated in Montreal on March 2, 1899. It was authorized from the first to do business in all parts of the Dominion and in all other countries. At the time of its incorporation, the North-West was unincorporated.

In the last decade the Royal Bank has taken over several other similar institutions. In 1910 the purchase was completed of the Union Bank of Halifax, with a paid-up capital of \$1,300,000, and 35 branches at points where the Royal Bank was not represented, as well as 10 out-points where it also had agencies. In 1912 the Traders' Bank of Canada was taken over with a paid-up capital of \$4354,500 and 125 branches, the two banks being duplicated at only 15 points. In 1910 the Bank of Quebec was absorbed, with a capital of \$5,000,000 (\$2,735,000 paid-up), thus establishing a valuable extension in the Province of Quebec. In 1918 the Royal Bank took over the Northern Crown Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$1,441,200 and 113 branches. The business of the Bank of British Honduras was also acquired recently.

The London branch of the Royal Bank was opened in September, 1910. This year an office was opened in Paris, the Royal Bank of Canada (France) being formed for that purpose. Reciprocal working arrangements were also recently effected with the London County Westminster and Paris Bank, Ltd., with a view to facilitating European business. The bank has now 540 branches in Canada and Newfoundland, and 71 in the West Indies and Central and South America.

The authorised capital of the Royal Bank now stands at \$25,000,000, of which \$16,163,000 has been subscribed and paid-up. Its reserve fund amounts to \$16,406,000; total deposits, \$381,307,000; total loans, \$272,115,000; and total assets, \$470,870,000. Since 1911 the dividend paid has been 12 per cent. per annum.

The President is Sir Herbert S. Holt; Vice-President and Managing Director, Mr. E. L. Pease; and General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill.

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BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

Mr. Fred. C. Salter on Trade Conditions.

Mr. Fred C. Salter, European Traffic Manager, Grand Trunk Railway, has returned to his headquarters, 17/19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., after a visit to Belgium, Holland and France to look into trade conditions and the future outlook. Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Salter said:—

"All the British officials I came in contact with were keen, alert and efficient, and doing their utmost to forward the interests of the representatives of firms seeking to do business in their respective areas; and my impressions were confirmed by the remark of an American Consul whom I knew prior to the war, who said: 'You need not seek me out now; there are plenty of live, up-to-date Britishers around.' Another noticeable fact was the way in which Americans and British are co-operating to do business; indeed, Consuls, banks, transportation officials and merchants all seem working together to accelerate the restoration of export and import trade.

"Nevertheless," continued Mr. Salter, "the rivers of trade are more or less dammed owing to the uncertainty as to the future conditions, and to the present situation regarding exchanges. With the mark at 3 cents and the kroner at 1 cent, as they were during my visit, the Central Powers are putting an embargo on any trade which is not in the nature of direct barter. At Rotterdam the wharves and warehouses were congested with food and other materials waiting to go into Germany. From Germany Great Britain is importing a certain quantity of potash, Rhine wines, felts, etc., and sending in return lead, linseed, soap, yarns, sheet-iron and metal goods."

Mr. Salter was surprised at the extent to which Belgium has already recovered, and found activity in every line of business, and transportation improving daily.

At Rotterdam he found Canada very ably represented by the Trade Commissioner, Mr. P. Geleerd, who is an energetic and able assistant to all Canadian representatives. As to the success of such representatives, Mr. Salter expressed the opinion that it depended entirely upon their suitability for the job; they must not only know all details about their own line of goods, but be well posted upon the banking and transportation conditions which might affect their dealings.

Besides Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague and Brussels, Mr. Salter visited Antwerp, Ghent, Paris, Havre and Boulogne.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. It has often been remarked that no more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2., 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$153,000,000.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 82½; 4 p.c., 1938, 81½; 4 p.c., 1922, 102½; 4½ p.c., 1924, 109½.
British Columbia—3 p.c., 1941, 68; 4½ p.c., 1941, 84.
Canada—3½ p.c., 1909-34, 79; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 70½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 58½; Can. Pac. Ry., 3½ p.c., 1938, 106; 76½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-60, 71½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 93½-36.
Manitoba—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 80½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1955, 82½; 5 p.c., 1923, 97; 4 p.c., 1949, 79½.
Newfoundland—4 p.c., 1896, 80½; 3½ p.c., 1950, 70; 3½ p.c., 1952, 70½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 68; 5 p.c., 1947, 64.
Nova Scotia—3½ p.c. Reg., 1944, 65½.
Ontario—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 72; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 76½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1946-65, 83.
Quebec—3 p.c. Ins., 1940, 70½; 4½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 1954, 84½; 4 p.c., 1888, 87½; 4 p.c., 1954, 84½.
Saskatchewan—4 p.c. Reg., 1961, 79½; 4½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 1954, 85½; 5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 101½; 4 p.c., 1923, 105½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 109.

Municipal.

Calgary—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 84½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 87½.
Edmonton—5 p.c., 1927-48, 78; 5 p.c., 1932-52, 80½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 84.
Jethbridge—4½ p.c., 1942-3, 76.
Medicine Hat—5 p.c., 1934-54, 88½.
Montreal—3 p.c. Permt., 63½; 4 p.c., 1932, 87½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1961-3, 87.
Moore Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-51, 108; 5 p.c., 1951-3, 86.
North Battleford—6½ p.c., 1945-53, 76.
N. Vancouver—5 p.c., 1963, 73.
Port Arthur—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 82; 5 p.c., 1932-43, 83½.
Quebec—4 p.c., 1923, 94; 3½ p.c., 68; 4½ p.c., 1963, 81½.
Regina—5 p.c., 1923-38, 92; 4½ p.c., 1925-52, 78½; 6 p.c., 1943-63, 84½.
Saskatoon—5 p.c., 1936, 86½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 81½.
S. Vancouver—4 p.c., 1961, 59½; 5 p.c., 1962, 74.
Toronto—3½ p.c., 1909, 82; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 83½.
Vancouver—4 p.c., 1947-9, 68½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 76½; Dist. Sewer, 4½ p.c., 1954, 79½.
Victoria—4 p.c., 1962, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 74½.
Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1940-60, 77; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 85½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway—5 p.c., 85½.
Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 91.
Atlantic & Bt. Lawrence—6 p.c., 99½.
Buffalo & Lake Huron—5 p.c., 15-16.
Calgary & Edmonton—4 p.c., 76.
Can. Atlantic—4 p.c., 1965, 66½.
Can. Northern Ont.—4 p.c. Perp., 89; 3½ p.c., 1961, 62½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 76; 4½ p.c., 1950-1-2, 74; 4 p.c. Perp., 60; 4 p.c., 1930, 87; 4 p.c. Stk., 1939, 24; 3 p.c. Dom., 1958, 69½; 4 p.c., 1934, 88; 5 p.c. Int. Obv., 41½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92½; 5 p.c. Notes B, 1921, 99; Western 4 p.c., 1942, 86½.
Can. Pac.—1768; London Reg., 176; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Perp., 66½; 4 p.c. Perp. Dobs., 74; Special Invest., 6 p.c., 10½; Notes, 118½.
Central Ontario—5 p.c., 1934, 87½.
Dominion Atlantic—4 p.c. 2nd Deb., 70.
Duluth Winnipeg—4 p.c., 1939, 63½.
Edmonton Divisoon—4 p.c., 1942, 68.
Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 84½; 1939-42, 82½; 3 p.c., 1962, 65½; 4 p.c., 1966 A, 64; 4 p.c., 1966 B, 64; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 66½; 4 p.c. Deb., 69½; 7½ p.c. Notes, 1921, 94½.
Grand Trunk—10½; 4 p.c. Gm., 58½; 6 p.c. 1st Prof., 53½; 5 p.c. 2nd Prof., 42; 4 p.c. 3rd Prof., 23½; Bond, Cap. Reg., 5 p.c. Dobs., 80½; Perp. 4 p.c. Com., 66½; Gt. West. Bond, 6 p.c. Perp., 60½; 6½ p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 1920, 98; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 1921, 92½; 6½ p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97½; Western 1 p.c., 1950, 90.
Madeira & West—7 p.c., 1954, 90½.
New Brunswick—Perp. 4 p.c., 69½.
Ontario & Quebec—6 p.c. Cap., 109; 8 p.c. Perm., 90½.
Pac. Gt. Western—4½ p.c., 1942, 83½.
Qu'Appelle, 4 p.c., 1936, 67.
Quebec & Lake St. John—4 p.c., 69.

Quebec Central—Cap. Stk., 82½; 1st Mort., 4 p.c., 70.
Toronto, Grey & Bruce—4 p.c. 1st Mort., 67½.

Electric Power, Traction, Etc.
Brazil Traction—Com., 58½; Prof., 92½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 40½; Prof. Ord., 45½; 5 p.c. Cum. Prof., 56½; 4 p.c. Corp. Dobs., 56½.
Can. Light & Power—3 p.c., 54½.
Calgary Power—Bds., 73½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 126½; Prof., 110.
Cedar Rapids—Bonds, 100½.
Elect. Dev. Ontario—Bds., 104½.
Montreal—103½; Bds., 93½.
Kaministiquia—103½; Bds., 93½.
102½; Water & Power Bds., 79½.
Shawinigan—4½ p.c. Perp., 99½; Cap., 138; Bds., 116.
Toronto Power—4½ p.c. Dobs., 79½.
Toronto Suburban—4½ p.c. Dobs., 59½.
Vancouver Power—4½ p.c. Dobs., 69½.
West Kootenay—Bds., 107½.
Winnipeg Elect. Ry.—Deb., 65.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel—Bds., 64½.
Can. Iron Foundries—Com., 26.
Can. Collieries—Bds., 20; Deposit Rpt., 20.
Can. Vickers—4 p.c. Dobs., 99½.
Dom. Iron & Steel—Bds., 87½; 5 p.c., 1929, 101; Steel 6 p.c. Prof., 92.

Financial, Land and Investment.
Anglo-Canadian Finance—7/9.
Bank of Montreal—46½.
B.C. Fruit Land—6 p.c. Dobs., 25.
Can. Bk. of Commerce—45½.
Can. Land & Irrigation—6/7½; 19½ pd., 6/6.
Hudson's Bay—8 9/16; Prof., 88/9.
San Antonio—Bds., 28½.
Trust & Loan of Canada—(£5), 83.
Western Canada Land—Com., 1/9.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake—26½.
Mining Corp. of Can.—11/10½.
Dund. Nickel—Ord., 58/9; 7 p.c. Cum. Prof., 22/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Prof., 19/6; 6 p.c. Reg. Dobs., 99½.
San Martin Mining of Can. 4/9.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Ind. Ashcroft—Ord., 51/3.
Can. Explosives—7 p.c. Prof., 109½.
Can. Cement—Bds., 112; Prof., 114½.
Can. Steamship—Dobs., 87½.
Can. Cotton—Bds., 94.
Can. West. Lumber—Com., 1/4; Def. Int., 11; 5 p.c. 1st Dobs., 38½; 5 p.c. Income Dobs., 11½.
Can. Western Natural Gas—Dobs., 75.
Cockshut Plov.—Prof., 88½.
Col. West. Lumber Yards—6½ p.c. Part. Prof., 11/3.

Can. Cannery—6 p.c. Bds., 105.
Dom. Glass—7 p.c. Cum. Prof., 105½.
Furness Withy, 62/6; Prof., 84.
Imp. Tob. of Can. Prof., 28/9; Ord., 19/9.
Lako Superior Paper—Bds., 103½.
Maroon Canada, 16/4½.
Montreal Cotton—Dobs., 99.
Penmau—Bds., 101½.
Spanish River—Bds., 103½.
Standard Chemical—5 p.c. 1st Dobs., 73½.
Robert Simpson—Prof., 90½.
Huron Pulp—Dobs., 111; Prof., 110½.

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In "Britain's Oversea Trade: A Retrospective and Prospective Glance" (London: E. P. S. Wilson, 3s.), W. H. Hooker, besides presenting a register of Oversea trade, endeavours to indicate "an opening for some thousands of young men, unqualified for any profession," and to show "our Colonial and foreign friends what the war has meant to us who did our best to comply with their requirements."

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2., are the following:—

An Ontario company possessing an elaborate selling organization, are in an advantageous position to undertake the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of goods of all kinds, but particularly sauces, pickles, and grocery and drug lines generally.

The London branch of a company trading in Alsace Lorraine wish to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of high quality canned fruits.

A London firm of merchants and manufacturers' representatives seek supplies of iron and steel bars, gas tubes, bolts and nuts, screws, leather and balata belting, for the Portuguese, Grecian and Near Eastern markets, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers.

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CANADA'S HARVEST.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics places (says an Ottawa dispatch of October 18) the total yield of wheat in Canada at 193,688,800 bushels, including 174,681,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,001,800 bushels of fall wheat. Upon the acreage sown the average yield per acre is 10½ bushels for spring wheat, 23½ bushels for fall wheat, and 11½ bushels for all wheat. In 1918 the total yield of wheat was 189,075,350 bushels, or 11 bushels per acre.

For oats the average yield per acre for Canada is 27 bushels, representing a total of 399,369,000 bushels as compared with last year's average of 283 bushels and total of 326,312,500 bushels. Barley, with an average of 22 bushels, yields 66,443,500 bushels, as against last year's average of 24½ bushels and total of 77,287,240 bushels. Rye, with an average yield per acre of 14½ bushels, yields the total of 8,234,100 bushels, as against 15½ bushels and 8,504,400 bushels in 1918.

The yields in 1919 for the three Prairie Provinces are estimated at 162,419,000 bushels of wheat, 246,856,000 bushels of oats, 46,412,000 bushels of barley, and 5,954,000 bushels of rye.

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Mr. F. P. Jones, of the Canada Cement Co., has resigned from the directorate of the Canadian National Railway.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allison," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—TUBBS, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Sine White Manufacturers—ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Cash: Pay Day, Monday, December 1.

Stock: Pay Day, Thursday, Nov. 13.

West. Nov. 12

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange during the past week has been good in places. The record rush of new capital issues has had some restrictive effect upon investment, but speculative specialties, including those in the oil, mining and miscellaneous markets, have indulged in recurrent demonstrations of strength. Gilt-edged issues have turned firmer after their recent eclipse prior to the financial debates in Parliament, and their general tone is now more confident.

The Canadian market has been moderately brisk, but the general tone of securities in this part of the House has been somewhat irregular. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents are rather better at 93, after allowing for the dividend deduction. The Fours remain at 79, and the 3½ per cents at 70. Municipal bonds have been steady, but are without any important new variation.

Dealings commenced to-day in the shares of the Union Bank of London, on the basis of 33½, 34½, and a London Share Register has been opened.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacific keep around 177. Grand Trunks have dropped moderately, though it is hoped that the nationalisation measure will be through its final stages at Ottawa this week. The senior Profs. are 2 down, and the Guaranteed Fours at 58½ have lost a fraction.

As regards land shares, Hudson's Bays at 8 9/16 are 1/16 better. Lower priced descriptions register very little change.

Cockshutt Plow Pref. were steady on the announcement of the first instalment of 3½ per cent. on account of arrears of interest. The industrial section has been irregular, and on balance shows mixed variations. Lake Superiors have advanced ½ to 27½. Canadian Cars at 56½ have gained the same fraction, but the Pref. has fallen 2 to 111. Canada Cement Pref. has more than recovered the drop at 115½. Dominion Steel's have dropped ½ to 78. Shawinigan Water has given way a point to 138½, but Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 133 is a dollar better.

In sympathy with silver, Canadian silver mining shares have been spottily strong.

A new addition, which has just come in to the mining list, is Sanmartin of Canada, which marked between 4s. 6d. and 5s., and which we believe was originally formed to operate in Mexico. Investors should make enquiries as to latest developments with regard to this company before purchasing. The shares may be quite a good gamble, but some information should be furnished as to the company's present position and prospects.

— * * —

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, October 19.

Unquestionably the feature of trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the past week has been a rise of 42 points in Toronto Paper. Last week this stock was listed at 95; in the middle of the week it rose to 110 in one transaction, and then advanced another 20 points to 130 in the afternoon. It is now selling at 137. The reason for this spectacular advance lies in the fact that the company received an offer of \$135 per share for its entire holdings from the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Montreal. The directors have

decided to accept this offer for their own stock, and notices are being prepared for the shareholders at once. It is understood that the price of \$135 agreed upon takes into consideration an unpaid dividend, which the directors considered they were entitled to receive in the sale of the stock.

Spanish River was another paper stock to come in for a share of attention, the Common rising 9 points to 69, although in the mid-week it touched 69½. Rumour has it that there are possibilities of this company also being taken over by larger interests. Provincial Paper, at 80, shows an advance of 15 points during the last week.

The rest of the market was spotty, with, however, advances being of more of a pronounced character than declines. Ames-Holten Common jumped 5 to 102, thus drawing distinction to itself by reason of the fact that it is a non-dividend paying issue which is selling in the open market above par. Atlantic Sugar, its running mate, advanced 10 points to 74½, touching 75½, a new high, during the week. The Pref. of the latter at 116½ is up 2½. Canada Bread Pref. rose 1 to 80, Can. Steamships Pref. 1 to 85½. Can. Gen. Electric at 112 is up 4 points. Duluth Sup. up ½ to 31½. Howard Smith Paper participated in the general advance of paper stocks, principally by reason of the proposed deal, by rising 5 to 125. Nat. Steel Car up 1 to 39½, Pac. Burt Pref. up 1 to 82. Quebec Light 2½ to 23½, Rogers 2 to 66, Russell Common 4½ to 94½, Tuckett's 5 to 58, despite the fact that the directors of the latter company refute the statements to the effect that the concern has been approached by any outside interest regarding the matter of purchase. Winnipeg Rly. up ½ to 37½.

Declines:—Barcelona ¾ to 9, Brazilian ¾ to 52½, Burt Common and Pref. both down 2 to 103, Can. Bread ¾ to 25, Can. Steamships 2 to 67½, Locomotive ½ to 99½, Smelters ½ to 51, Dome .50 to 14.25, Int. Petroleum 1 to 34, Mackay ¾ to 79½, Monarch Pref. 1 to 89, N.S. Steel 4 to 85, Steel of Canada 2½ to 70½.

Bank stocks were irregular. Commerce declined ½ to 197½, and Imperial 3 to 196. Dominion rose ½ to 205½, Hamilton 2 to 194, and Union 1 to 163. The loan and trust issues were steady, as also were Bonds. The War Loans were steady with the exception of a decline of ¾ in 1925 5's to 97. The Victories also remained unchanged with the exception of a decline of ¼ in 1933 5½'s to 103½.

Brompton Paper, with a rise of 11 to 81, was the feature of the unlisted department, and upheld the honour of the Paper stocks in that section. An English Canadian financier is said to have acquired a substantial holding in the stock of this company. A group identified with another pulp and paper concern recently inspected the Brompton plants and pulpwood limits, and the statement is made that they have decided to take over an extensive financial interest in that enterprise. Dom. Glass at 71 is 4½ higher. Abitibi is down 5 at 130. Carriage Factories Pref. down 2½ to 64. Macdonald during the week sold at 39½, which is the highest point touched since 1913. It is now selling at 34.

The mining market remains practically unchanged, with the exception of a further advance of 2½ in Davidson Gold to 77.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Calgary and Edmonton Land. Issued for October, 481 acres, at an average price of \$40 50 per acre.

Brazilian Traction Light and Power. No earnings for September, 5,000,000 Reales, up 14,000,000 more.

Union Bank of Canada. Dividend has been given for the following to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange: Union Bank of Canada, \$6,000,000 in 6½ per cent. shares of \$100 each, fully paid.

Royal Bank of Scotland. The directors to commend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the half year, with a bonus of 1 per cent., making 11 per cent. for the year, for tax.

Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway. The company announce that, as certified by the auditors, there are no funds available for any payment in respect of interest coupons Nos. 27 and 28, dated respectively January 1 and July 1, 1919, of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Bonds.

Bank of Montreal. The temporary office, 24, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., known as Trafalgar Square Branch, was closed last week, and all accounts were transferred to the Bank of Montreal, 9, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, to which official communications should be addressed in future.

Cockshutt Plow Company. The directors announce a dividend of 3½ per cent. on account of arrears on the Preferred Stock payable November 15 to shareholders of record November 1, also that the usual quarterly payment of 1 per cent. is being made on November 1 to shareholders of record in Montreal as at September 30.

Royal Bank of Canada. Branches have been opened at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and arrangements have been made for the opening of other branches at Sao Paulo and Santos, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Monte Video, Uruguay. Mr. C. C. Pines, who was formerly manager at Havana, Cuba, and who for the past few years occupied an important banking position in Brazil, has been appointed supervisor of branches in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, with headquarters at 68, William Street, New York.

— * * —

The export of Canadian cattle to Europe is a matter that has been engaging the attention of the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa, in conjunction with a strong financial group in Montreal. Steps have been taken by the Commissioner with a view to securing better shipping accommodation next season for this trade. It has been pointed out by shipping men that the losses during the war of cattle boats, and the great demand for ordinary cargo space this year, acted detrimentally on the cattle shipping trade, but next year, when things are more normal, they hope to meet fully the demands of the industry. It has been clearly shown that Canada has been making very slow progress as compared with the United States in developing this trade, not only on account of more favourable rates at U.S. ports, but on account of the lack of centralisation in the management of the business in Canada. The pooling of the business on lines advised in certain other trades has been suggested, and to this end a movement is now afoot for concerted operations.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration £10,467,192.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City Properties in Canada.

Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence Invited.

28, Bishopscote, A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.

Bank of Scotland, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Bought — Sold — Quoted
Correspondence Invited

HOUSSER, WOOD & CO.

10 12, King St. E., Toronto, Canada.
References, Union Bank of Canada.

Cable Address: "Houserwood."

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY. (Incorporated 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND 226,027
TOTAL ASSETS £431,506
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 6 per cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

Actual Result of a Sun Life of Canada 20-year Investment Policy Matured in 1919.

No. 59080 on life of Mr. H. H. of
Age at Entry 31.

Annual Deposit for 20 years only, or
ceasing at previous death £50 19s. 0d.

Sum GUARANTEED £1,000 payable at end of 20 years or at previous death. In event of death, Company further guarantees to return one-half of all deposits paid, in addition to £1,000 Sum Assured.

RESULT.

At end of 20 years the following options were given to Investor:—

Option 1. Withdraw in cash sum guaranteed	£1,000
Withdraw in cash Profits added	385
Total Cash	£1,385

Option 2. Take a policy payable at death without any further deposits being required £2,630

Option 3. Take an annuity for life of per annum £112

Option 4. Withdraw in Cash £812
and still have policy payable at death which participates in profits each 5 years... £1,000

Taking the Cash settlement of £1,385, the Investor received from the Company £366 more than he had deposited, and in addition free Insurance for amounts increasing from £1,025 9s. 6d. in event of death in first year to £1,509 10s. in event of death in 20th year. (Sum Guaranteed of £1,000 and half annual deposits made).

SAVING OF INCOME TAX.

An abatement of Income Tax is allowed by the Government on the annual deposit made for these policies. Had the abatement allowance of Income Tax during the period of this policy been the same as at present, Mr. H. H. would have saved £7 10s. annually, which would have been equivalent to reducing his annual deposit to £43 9s. Or, to put it in another way, in 20 years he would have saved in Income Tax £150. Add this to his Cash Profit of £366, and it makes a total profit of £516 on the investment and free insurance into the bargain.

Any reader making enquiries can have an exact and interesting example sent him by post to suit his own particular case if he will mention his age and about the amount he would be prepared to invest yearly. Enquiries treated in confidence. Address your communications to J. F. Junkin (Manager), Sun Life of Canada, 64, Canada House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

AMERICANS' "TREK" TO CANADA.

Great Flood of Immigration from U.S. Next Spring.

Mr. I. J. Haug, Winnipeg manager of the Canadian Avery Co., makes the statement in the *Manitoba Free Press* that "the emigration from the United States to Canada next year will be the largest ever seen."

"The cause of the migration," says Mr. Haug, "is the high price at which land is selling in the United States. In the last six months there has been an advance of \$125 an acre in some districts, and I was on a farm in Illinois a few days ago which had been sold for \$500 an acre."

The great "trek" from the United States to Western Canada next spring will be made (according to Mr. Haug) by experienced farmers. They will cross the international boundary with lots of money and machinery in their quest for cheaper land.

The movement into Canada will only be stemmed by the American farmer-emigrant's inability to obtain reasonably cheap land. Thus in the next century Canada is bound to increase her population at the expense of her southern neighbor.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It seems that, while Canadian industries must naturally be affected by the U.S. coal strike, there is no reason to fear that the effect upon them will be very serious. A Central News cable this week states that the U.S. Government has informed the Canadian Government that, notwithstanding the strike, Canada will continue to receive the regular proportion of the coal output. It is further stated that there is no danger of a serious shortage in the Dominion for thirteen months.

During October the stock market activity in Montreal and Toronto reached a pitch which was described by both financial houses and newspapers as "wild buying." The prices of many stocks have risen to levels which cannot be justified by their present dividend positions, and must, therefore, be due to a great extent to optimistic anticipations of increased distribution to the shareholders from the profits which some of the companies are believed to have earned, or to be earning. In view of this condition, it is not surprising to see that warnings have been issued that the aftermath of a period of intense speculative buying activity is usually a slump, brought about first by profit-taking on a large scale and rendered sharper by the endeavours of speculators to get out while still some of their paper profits remain.

It is to be hoped that no general slump of that nature will occur in Canada. The appreciation in prices has been very great as compared with a few months ago, but then even a month or two ago it was fairly obvious that in many cases prices were low in comparison with the intrinsic merits of the stocks. To gauge accurately the point at which danger is reached is only possible to the most expert who are very closely in touch, not only with the markets, but also with conditions affecting the general position and the particular securities. Still, those who do not enjoy such advantages can watch the trend of events so as to take advantage of opportunities for realising, which are all the more attractive for British holders of Canadian securities just now, owing to the advantageous rate at which dollars are now exchangeable into sterling.

One of the best defined groups of Canadian shares are those of the pulp and paper enterprises, whose prosperity and excellent prospects have frequently been reviewed in this column. We have prepared the following table to indicate the striking change which has occurred in the market valuation of the Common shares of some representative enterprises of this group this year:—

	Low. 1919.	Div. Rate. per cent.	Price Oct. 21.	Div. Yield.
Abitibi	48	5	140	4.28
Brompton	55½	5	81	6.17
Howard Smith	65	—	134	—
Laurentide	192	12	240	5. —
Price Bros.	155	8	221	3.62
Riordon	117½	10	155½	6.42
Spanish River	17	—	70	—
Wayagamack	46	—	76	—

In some of these stocks the rise is largely due to well-known special causes. The improvement in the Spanish River Co.'s financial position has been recently described. The Howard Smith Co. has lately acquired control of the Toronto Paper Co., Laurentide is strengthened by expectations of benefit from the profits of its subsidiary, Laurentide Power. A strong British interest is said to have recently acquired a holding of Brompton shares. But a glance over the table suggests that prices are as high as is justified by present yields and that further advances must be in the nature of discounting anticipations.

Messrs. Spierling & Co., and the bondholders of the British Columbia Breweries, whom they represent, are certainly to be congratulated upon the great improvement in the earnings and condition of the company. It is announced that the company's net profits for last August were \$56,000, being only \$4,000 short of the net profits of the company for the whole year in 1916. If this rate of earning can be maintained, the company will not be very long working its way into a much stronger position than it has occupied of late. It is also announced that a plan of reorganisation has been arranged, under which new bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest are to be issued in exchange for the existing 6 per cent. bonds. The new bonds will be redeemable at par by annual drawings, 20 per cent. of the issue to be redeemed in this manner at once and the remainder by means of a sinking fund, to which 80 per cent. of the company's profits will be devoted each year.

Holders of the shares of the Mond Nickel Co. will note with interest the report that the company has secured a contract to supply the French Mint with nickel for the new coins with which it is to replace its silver currency owing to the high value of silver. Rumours suggest that Great Britain may find it advisable to adopt the same course.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.

Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 485 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

Newfoundland, New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY MADE TO ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

LONDON OFFICE - - - 2, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON and A. W. AUSTIN, Vice-Presidents.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. NEW YORK AGENCY 51, Broadway.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 7,500,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

180 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada, and to all parts of the world, including Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on all deposits.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Train is being moved so rapidly in Western Canada that the latter part of the trip is expected to be out of the West before navigation closes.

General Booth has appointed Commissioner William Eadie to take command of the Salvation Army in Western Canada, in succession to Commissioner Sowton, who has proceeded to the Swedish Command.

LUPTON'S

(Patent)

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Canada's war expenditure during the six months ended September 30 amounted to \$183,000,000. The ordinary revenue for the same time was \$159,000,000, as compared with \$110,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,861,614.

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of the world, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

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with BRANCHES in all the
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CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$17,000,000. Aggregate Assets, \$470,000,000.

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PARIS, 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre,
Manager: WM. WARREN.
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J. A. BRATSON, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$7,574,043. Total Deposits (30th Sept. 1919), \$156,000,000.
Total Assets (30th Sept., 1919), \$187,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President. K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

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Banking and Finance.

Railways' Satisfactory Showing for September. Even allowing for the fact that September contained one working day more this year than in 1918, the Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s revenue statement for that month cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, seeing that a gross increase of £135,100, £35,700 was retained as net addition to revenue. Of the gross receipts at £1,439,200, £1,152,300 was absorbed in expenses, leaving the net revenue at £286,900, against £252,600 in the corresponding month of 1918. For the nine months to the end of September the gross receipts aggregated £10,135,600, against £8,579,700 for the same period of last year, an increase of £1,555,900. For the nine months the expenses increased by £1,408,400, to £8,954,700, so that the net addition to revenue stands at £147,300. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s revenue statement for September also shows to advantage in comparison with many previous months this year, as much as \$970,000 being retained as net addition to revenue out of a gross increase of rather more than four times that amount, viz., \$3,328,000, working expenses having absorbed \$2,958,000 of this healthy expansion in gross revenue. The showing for the nine months is, however, a disappointing one, for as a result of the insatiable demand of expenditure during the period under review, the whole of the fine gross increase of \$13,158,000 has been eaten up, and a trifling amount of \$154,000 in addition. In other words, whilst Canada's premier railway has earned 11.8 per cent. more in receipts in the nine months, net revenue has remained practically stationary, the ratio of decline in net revenue being a very minute fraction.

* * *

Cockshutt Plow Company's First Payment on Arrears. The prospective moderate reduction of 3½ per cent. in the arrears of interest on Cockshutt Plow Preferred, for which we had prepared our readers three weeks ago, has materialised much more quickly than had been anticipated. It would be inaccurate to say that this distribution has produced complete satisfaction in the Canadian market or amongst the ranks of the stockholders, who have patiently awaited some such payment for a very long period, and have viewed with increasing alarm the steadily augmenting aggregate of the amounts in arrear on this representative Canadian industrial 7 per cent. Accumulative Preference stock. But, all the same, it has been accepted as a hopeful indication of better things ahead, in view of the known conservative policy of Col. Cockshutt and his colleagues, who are known to be animated with a keen desire to wipe off these arrears at the earliest possible date. For this payment of 3½ per cent. and the next quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., these shares, at about \$5, will look decidedly cheap, and we look for an early recovery of the whole of the amounts in question. That the Preferred stockholders will get the whole of their arrears eventually cannot be doubted, and it is this belief which has, of course, been mainly responsible for their upward tendency during the past year or two. Once reinstated on their regular 7 per cent. dividend basis, there is no reason at all why they should not eventually return to par, and we counsel those who have followed our advice with regard to what is undoubtedly one of Canada's leading and most promising industrial undertakings not to be induced to part with their holdings under that figure.

* * *

Mining Developments in Canada. Whilst mining experts have never regarded Canada as being likely to rival South Africa or Australia as a producer of the yellow metal, the Dominion's contribution to the world's production of both precious and base metals forms a by no means inconsiderable proportion of the total. Of late years the Province of Ontario has been coming to the front owing to the energetic steps taken to develop the undoubted wealth of the Porcupine region, which it may be noted has been accelerated by the increase in the supply of labour which has been made available by the cessation of hostilities in Europe. It is estimated that at the end of the current year Ontario will have added, from first to last, about £12,000,000 of gold to the world's store of that metal, practically the whole of which has been produced during the past ten years. Of this total the Porcupine district has been responsible for about £10,000,000. Whilst Cobalt has probably never seriously engaged the attention of either the big mining houses in this country or inflamed the imagination of British investors as did Klondyke some twenty years ago, its mineral output is a by no means negligible quantity, and of course the phenomenal rise in the price of the white metal must stimulate the operations of silver-mining companies throughout the Dominion, and has, indeed, been already reflected in an improving tendency in the shares of the few Canadian silver-mining companies which are dealt in in London. Amongst the latest evidence of mining activity is the encouraging report as to the developments in

connection with the Elin-Pan copper proposition in southern Manitoba, which it has been reported has been acquired by a prominent United States copper group. Those who should know say that Canada will yet play a prominent part in oil production, and certain of her capitalists have already, in conjunction with well-known British financiers, formed a very powerful organisation which will keep a very watchful eye on oil developments in the Dominion. Recent coal developments in Alberta are very encouraging, numerous seams of high-grade bituminous coal, "all of great thickness and workable," being reported to exist west of Edmonton. Mr. O. S. Irvine, the Inspecting Engineer of the Provincial Mining Lands Department, who has recently been investigating this area, considers that anthracite coal also exists in this region, and the results of the official tests that are to be made of the samples which have been obtained are anxiously awaited by all interested in Canadian coal-mining developments.

—*—

VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN. Results of First Week's Effort.

The returns of the first week of the campaign for the Victory Loan indicate an unexpected success of the movement, especially in the large cities (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The week resulted in a total of almost \$95,000,000, \$9,000,000 ahead of last year's results. Ontario leads with a total of \$28,000,000, while Toronto subscribed \$25,000,000. The Province of Quebec, exclusive of Montreal district, is far in the rear of the procession of Provinces with only slightly over \$500,000 officially reported. This is due to the difficulty of inducing the Quebec inhabitants to invest in bonds, about which they understand little. The official figures from Toronto differ from those given by the Provincial Committee at Montreal, which are \$4,500,000 for the Province. It is reported that the city of Montreal led the Dominion subscriptions with \$46,000,000, including a number of large investments from insurance companies over the week-end, making the total of Montreal and Quebec Province over \$50,000,000.

A feature of the campaign is the generous support of the banks and large financial corporations to a much greater extent than in any previous loan. The results among the smaller investments are somewhat discouraging, while opposition to the Grand Trunk acquisition caused a number of people to refuse to subscribe to the loan.

—*—

CONDITIONS GOVERNING TRADE SITUATION.

Views of Mr. H. B. Mackenzie

Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, Assistant General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, who is at present in London, in the course of an interview said:—

"Broadly speaking, the conditions governing the trade situation in Canada fairly resemble those obtaining in this country. The Government has necessarily piled up a formidable war debt, while many individuals have largely prospered. Trade during the war was for the most part very active, but the subsequent rise in prices imparted a measure of business stability which is still present, though we must look forward to a period when prices will again be based upon the normal cost of production under peace conditions. The period of readjustment may be spread over a considerable time, but while it lasts it will necessarily present difficulties to all engaged in business.

"The unprecedented expenditure of Government money, representing the proceeds of loans, has found a natural reflection in the extravagant expending of the public, and this is still in evidence amongst those who have the means. Whenever the Dominion Government has attained the position of paying off some of its debt yearly, instead of increasing it, there will be no money to spend except the proceeds of our labour, and the most important corrective will then have been applied. However, we are favoured in possessing a magnificent country, rich in natural resources, and the long future is not for a moment in doubt.

—*—

Mr. T. C. Boyle, Canadian Deputy Minister of Finance, estimates that \$30,000,000 will be required this year for pensions, \$25,000,000 for land settlement, and \$10,000,000 for soldiers' civil re-establishment.

An alleged revolutionist calling himself Count Maximilian Egon Potocki, alias James Dunn, has been arrested at Montreal under the Defence of Canada Act. A woman accompanying Potocki was also arrested, fashionably dressed and wearing costly furs.

"The finest climate in the world is the climate that is conducive to work, not idleness. I hear people praise the southern climates to the disparagement of our vigorous climate. We should never apologise for Canada's climate," said Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, in a speech at Calgary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. J. B. (Dulwich).—No information is available here regarding the company you allude to. We will make enquiries locally and advise you as soon as information reaches us. **C. J. H. (Heddon Colliery).**—Free or assisted passages are not available, except for Imperial soldiers who seek to emigrate to Canada under the Overseas Settlement Scheme.

C. R. W. (Gorleston).—(1) Your gratuity, presuming you were not drawing separation allowance, would be £71 13s. 4d., on the basis of over two years and under three. (2) The gratuity has not been increased.

WINGS (Brighton).—The gratuity to Canadian officers who were accorded to the R.A.F. is based on the consolidated rates of pay of the rank they held immediately prior to ceasing to be seconded.

SCOTIA.—It is unofficially reported that the long dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and the Dominion Coal Co. in regard to certain coal areas, is being settled by an amicable arrangement between the two companies. Details of the arrangement are, however, not yet available.

J. H. (Hythe).—The approximate fare from Liverpool to Nelson, B.C., second cabin ocean passage and tourist class overland, is £35. This will not include the cost of meals on the train journey. If you make early application for a passage you should have no great difficulty in securing a berth for next spring.

T. P. L. (Manchester).—The oil-bearing possibilities of the East Kootenay district are now being explored. Wells are being drilled at Sage Creek, and one well is stated to have reached a depth of 1,800 ft. The indications of oil and gas are stated to be very encouraging, oil of a very high grade having been found. The question is whether it exists in commercial quantity.

VETERAN (Peterborough).—The gratuity to Australian soldiers at the rate of 1s. 3d. a day will be granted from the date of embarkation to that of the official signing of peace. Soldiers with home service only are to receive a gratuity of 1s. a day. Australian gratuities are issued in the form of bonds, but meetings of returned soldiers at Sydney and Perth have demanded that the gratuity should be paid in cash.

BONDIEN (Linn).—We should certainly advise you to sell the bonds in question. Their high price is largely due to the exchange rate, but for which the opportunity to secure well above par for a 5 per cent. bond of this sort would not be likely to occur under present conditions. Whether the rate will improve or get worse we cannot undertake to foretell, but obviously by selling at the present price and reinvesting the money you can materially improve the yield. We suggest, for purposes of reinvestment, one or other of the Government Bonds which are well below par at present, but are redeemable at par in a reasonable period.

C. H. V. (Lynn).—(1) So far as we know, the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada have no branch in Great Britain. The only Canadian Association with a British Branch is the G.W.V.A., whose U.K. branch office is at 113, Kingsway, W.C.2. (2) If you have applied to the British Branch, Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, 103, Oxford Street, W., you can only possess your soul in patience. Delay in your case is unavoidable.

(3) If you have returned from Canada, you must stand the "motherhood" by the Imperial Government. Write to the Overseas Representative, Dept. of S.C.R., Whitehall House, 29, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

R. B. (Enfield).—We quite agree. Apart from the Provincial guarantee, the fact of the Dominion Government's ownership of the common stock seems good ground for confidence. To put it on no higher grounds, the Government would hardly be likely to permit so serious a deterioration of the value of

their holding as would be caused by a default on these debentures which, it is to be remembered, constitute first mortgages on certain portions of the system. At current quotations the stock yields nearly 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, while, if held until it matures 20 years hence, the increment on redemption would equal nearly 37 per cent. on the capital invested.

— * *

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. T. Kirby, of Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner; Vice-President, Mr. Fred H. Stewart; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. B. Sterling; Committee of Management, the above and Sir Augustus Stanton, and Messrs. E. Hall and T. R. Billett. Mr. John Connor, formerly of the Merchants Bank, continues to be manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 131

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DIVIDEND of Three per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending November 30 next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, December 1 next, to Shareholders of record on November 15, 1919. The Transfer Books will be closed from November 17 to November 29, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors and for other business will be held at the Banking House in Toronto, on Tuesday the 13th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the B. and,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
October 18, 1919.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due January 1, 1920, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of December 1, 1919, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

No. 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, November 1, 1919.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Lake Superior Corporation announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Bonds, maturing December 1, 1919, may on and after November 17, 1919, be PRESENTED between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) for PAYMENT at the rate of 4.86 2/3 at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, or its branches in Montreal or New York. Three clear days are required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 722. November 8, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

CANADIANS discharged in Great Britain should, in their own interests, join the Great War Veterans' Association (of Canada).—Apply, R. W. Trowsdale, Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, G.W.V.A., 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

DONATIONS WANTED.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.—AN URGENT APPEAL TO OUR FRIENDS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND TO ALL OUR ALLIES.—I PLEAD MOST EARNESTLY to our Brothers and Sisters and Friends in other lands for DONATIONS for my poor Ladies. Some are very old and feeble, and some are chronic invalids. All are suffering from the high prices of food and fuel, and I dread the winter for them. Will friends kindly get up Concerts, etc., and send me the proceeds? I should be grateful if they would do so. £10, £20, or £50 would be of untold value.—EDITH SMALLWOOD, Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcester-shire, England.

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ONTARIO.—FOR SALE, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM. One of the best located and equipped and highest producing fruit and vegetable farms in Canada; upwards of 96 acres; 1,400 ft. frontage on Lake Ontario; 65 acres of fruit trees; substantially built brick farmhouse of 10 rooms; extensive farm buildings; packing house; three cottages; electric light; approved modern sanitation; excellent facilities for shipment. Price £10,000.—Further particulars from Box 507, "CANADA" Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

IMPROVED Farms of from 50 to 200 acres in the heart of Ontario, offered to selected British Colonists, at from £5 to £12 per acre. Houses and farm buildings ready for occupation next spring. Good roads, railways, schools, churches, markets, and facilities for recreation.—For illustrated descriptive booklet, write "C.W.W." c/o "Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH with NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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MONTREAL.—CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.R.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.R.O.), Dominion Express Building, (Cables: "Joucrel").

OTTAWA.—ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 45, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

HUDSON'S BAY FURS.

Prices at London October Sales.

Owing to the definite abandoning of June sales, those held in London in October, coming as they did at a time when stocks were generally depleted, gave a fresh impetus to the upward trend of prices, report Messrs. P. R. Poland & Son, 110, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Foreign buyers were early in evidence, and interest was displayed in practically all articles, the sales being well supported, especially by French buyers, in spite of the discouraging rate of exchange. All articles, with the notable exception of fisher, mink, and marten, have shown improved values.

The following are the results of the Hudson's Bay Company's sale, held on 27th and 28th ult., numbers being shown as compared with last October, as prices with last May:—

Beaver (31,448, against 18,500).—In good demand for America and Russia, advanced about 40 per cent., the III.'s and damaged even more; 205s. was the highest price paid.

Musquash (230,669, against 32,625).—A much-increased offering, and advanced 100 per cent.; many bought for France; highest price 19s. 6d.

Otter (1,777, against 1,151).—20 per cent. dearer, with the exception of the brown skins; fetched up to 480s.

Fisher (1,305, against 2,313).—40 per cent. cheaper; pale were specially out of favour; mostly bought for France; highest price £44.

Fox, Red (1,975, against 1,556).—30 per cent. dearer; 280s. was the highest price paid.

Fox, Cross (763, against 579).—At May level.

Fox, Silver (181, against 174).—A very nice offering sold at about May rates, although dark silvery sold at times a little easier; highest price £270.

Fox, Blue (24, against none).—Unchanged.

Fox, White (4,115, against 17).—At about May figures up to 360s.

Marten (11,156, against 4,968).—Declined 10 per cent. on last May values.

Ermine (13,025, against 13,144).—10 per cent. cheaper; 320s. per timber was the highest price paid for Canadian skins.

Mink (5,905, against 3,074).—15 per cent. cheaper, 80s. being the highest price.

Lynx (1,329, against 1,771).—I.'s 15 per cent. dearer, II.'s 40 per cent. dearer, and III.'s 50 per cent. dearer; the II.'s fetching practically the same price as the I.'s.

Wolf (932, against 518).—Prairie about 20 per cent. dearer up to 175s.; timber about 50 per cent. dearer up to 440s.

Wolverine (620, against 144).—Sold irregularly—I.'s about 10 per cent. dearer, II.'s 40 per cent.

Skunk (812, against 422).—25 per cent. dearer.

Raccoon (347, against 215).—40 per cent. dearer up to 66s.

Badger (114, against none).—Very dear—I.'s and II.'s together 42s.

Hair Seal (162, against none).—11s. all round.

Squirrel (48,636, against none).—About 30 per cent. dearer; highest price 540s. per hundred.

Bear, Black (2,017, against 1,618).—40 per cent. dearer; highest price 270s.

Bear, Brown and Grey (193, against 198).—At about last sale prices.

At the final meeting of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisation, a vote of thanks was passed to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for extending five years' hospitality.

Pan, "a Journal for Saints and Cynics," is admittedly modelled on the lines of Continental journals which seek to amuse. The new journal strikes a new note, and it is daring enough to deserve success. It is topical, artistic, and satirical, a combination pleasing enough if it does not touch the point of becoming bizarre. Messrs. Odhams, the publishers, are to be congratulated, not only on the new journal, but also on the reasonable price of 6d. at which it is retailed. The editor is Mr. Comyns Beaumont.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

The plant of Brunner, Mond, Canada, Ltd., at Amberburg, Ont., has started operations. The by-products plant of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. at Anyox, B.C., is now in operation.

Canada's export of furs for the year ending June, 1917, was valued at \$5,734,725; 1918, \$9,193,763; and 1919, \$14,947,604.

Much American capital is now going into Canada, a large proportion of which is spent in the establishment of branch factories.

The production of coal in Canada during August was 800,000 tons. The output in Nova Scotia will greatly exceed that of last year.

During September the total amount of savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks increased by one million dollars daily.

The Dominion's export of automobiles for the year ending June, 1917, was 6,819, valued at \$3,435,186; 1918, 9,232, valued at \$3,964,698; 1919, 14,649, valued at \$8,419,163.

The Canadian Government Mercantile Marine programme calls for 60 vessels, of which 15 are already in operation. This service has already brought to Canada 30,000 tons of raw sugar from Cuba.

Canadian exports to Great Britain during the twelve months ended September 30 amounted to \$540,000,000 in value, out of a total exportation to all countries during the same period worth \$1,200,000,000.

The High Commissioner for Canada is notified by the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa that the recent order restricting the shipment of live stock from Scotland to the port of Glasgow has been modified to cover shipment from any port in Scotland.

With the sailing from Montreal this month of the s.s. *Drammensfjord*, of the Norwegian-American Line, the newly-established direct service between Canada and Norway is being extended to Denmark, arrangements having been made for calling at Copenhagen if cargo offers.

The W. Grant Morden, of the Canada Steamship Lines, recently made a world's record in the matter of grain cargoes. Last month the vessel unloaded at the C.P.R. elevator at Port McNichol, Ont., a cargo of grain from Fort William, comprising 503,155 bushels. The previous record (493,000 bushels) was held by an American vessel.

The Canadian Emigration Office (11-13, Charing Cross, S.W.) has an effective window display, showing the type of eggs being exported from Canada to Great Britain. The Dominion will send six million dozen eggs to Great Britain this year, and the window display shows how every egg exported is subjected to an individual test.

Deposits of glauher salts, estimated to amount to 9,000,000 tons, have been discovered by the Salts & Potash Co., Ltd., of Kitchener, Ont., in the vicinity of Muskiki Lake, near Kaskakee Springs, Sask., on the Prince Albert branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. An evaporating plant is being constructed at Kaskakee Springs. At present the crude material is shipped to Kitchener to be refined. One of the by-products will be extensively used in paper-making. Similar deposits in a lake at Oban, Sask., will be developed by the White Shore Chemical Co., Ltd.

THE ZOO.

The Zoological Society's Gardens, in the Regent's Park, are open to the public every day (except Sundays) from 9 a.m. till sunset. The price of admission is 1s. for each adult, and 6d. for each child under 12 years of age, except on Mondays, and the day following Christmas Day, when the admission is reduced to 6d. each person, whether adult or child.

Undated tickets for soldiers or sailors may be purchased in advance at half the above prices, upon application at the Society's office. Until the end of 1919, soldiers and sailors in uniform are admitted on Sundays by personal application at the Society's office and payment of 1s. each. Lady friends or children with them are admitted at the same rate.

Business is good throughout Canada, the bank clearings last week having been \$430,000,000 or 41 per cent. over the total for the corresponding period of 1918.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

Features of November Magazines.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

In the *Anglo French Review* for November General Palet discusses Lord French's treatment of General Lanzone in his memoirs. A. Francis Stewart describes the "Old Alliance" between Scotland and France. Among other interesting articles, in either English or French, are: "Le Vin et la Vie des Peuples," by Andre L. Simon; "La Technique de Henry James," by August Monod; "Thackeray in France," by Lewis Melville; and "The Pastures of Norfolk," by W. H. Helm.

Chambers's Journal for November contains a large amount of good reading. Those two well-known writers of nature stories, F. St. Mars and H. Mortimer Batten, are among the contributors, as is Bart Kennedy. "Some Memories, Chiefly Literary, of Princes Street, Edinburgh," will find many readers, whilst travel-talk is provided by "A Fortnight in Borneo" and "Hitting the Beach at Togoland." One can sympathize with the demobilized officer who, having fought but a public school education, plus a two years' experience in Canada, at his back, is pessimistic regarding the chances of profitable employment for others who are similarly placed. His description of a ranch-hand's life in Alberta is not calculated to induce others to follow in his steps. "Demobilized Officer," however, does not appear to have realised the fundamental principle which every British emigrant—particularly the men with the public school tradition behind them—must accept. He says:—"The Colonials do not want our particular type for ordinary labourers' tasks, and one soon gets to know it." Moderate success in Canada lies ready for the immigrant who can—and is not too proud to do so—turn his hand to any kind of a job, but greater success awaits he who can rise above the "ordinary labourers' tasks." Canada, as "Demobilized Officer" might have learned with advantage had tradition not proved a hindrance, is preeminently a land of opportunity for the flier. But to achieve success the immigrant who is hide-bound by tradition must submit himself to the difficult task of re-education. If he fails to do this he cannot prove an asset to Canada or any other of the Overseas Dominions.

The *Cornhill* for November contains the concluding chapters of Stanley Weyman's story, "The Great House." An illuminating article on "Bolshevism" is contributed by Dr. Hereward T. Price, who, by cold reasoning, shows what the tenets of Bolshevism are and what the application to this country of its principles would mean. Lenin recently declared that the sole hope of the Bolshevik régime lay in international uprisings, and in this connection Dr. Price issues a grave warning. "England," he says, "is rapidly approaching a condition similar to that which made the Bolshevik Republic possible. . . . It is certain the English Bolsheviks will employ every conceivable means to aggravate the distresses of the poor." "New Bolshevik," concludes Dr. Price, "is but old Czar writ large." Canadian readers will be particularly interested in "The End of Old Man Fowler," by the late Warburton Pike, himself a British Columbia pioneer sportsman, whose name is still one to conjure with in the West. It is a true story of a fine type of placer-miner, who died, as he had lived, in the wilds, amid the solitudes he knew and loved so well. Other contributors to the issue are the late Bernard Capes, Edith Sellers ("A Plea for Old-Age Homes"), Major C. J. C. Street, and Bennet Copplestone.

G. B. Lancaster, Jack Wentworth, Horace Fish, and Byers Fletcher are among the writers of fiction who contribute to the current number of *Pearson's Magazine*. Admiral Sims contributes the second instalment of his enthralling story of "When Germany Nearly Won," and humour is represented by George Robey ("After Dinner Stories") and Judge Bodkin ("Laughter in Court").

The C.P.R. is opening an office in Max Avenue, Brussels.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.
High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. *High Commissioner,* the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PARSONS, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. GAFFNEY. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)
Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. DUNDAS, 1142, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 385.)

Province of British Columbia.
Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WADE, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 366.)

Province of New Brunswick.
Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. SUMMERS, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.
Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 67A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.
Agent-General.—BRIG.-GEN. E. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5785.)

Province of Quebec.
Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWRING, 68, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON
Arranged Alphabetically.

A
 Anderson, J. F., Toronto—12, Elmfield Terrace, Shildon, Co. Durham.

B
 Bain, Donald H., Winnipeg—D. H. Bain Co., 60, Chesapeake, E.C.1.
 Barber, Joseph H., St. John—439, Archway Road, N.6.
 Brooks, A. W., Toronto—75, St. Stephen's Avenue, Shepherd's Bush.
 Buckle, R.S.M. H., Winnipeg—C/o Emigration Office, Charing Cross.

C
 Cooke, J. D., London, Ont.—42, Clapham Park Road, S.W.4.
 Cooper, Lt. E. F. Ashley, Parkville, B.C.—The Den, Laleham.
 Cottrill, J. R., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

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D
 Day, Ernest, Winnipeg—London School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C.
 Dennis, Miss Agnes, Halifax—Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square.
 Duncan, G. J., Truro, N.S.—Regent Palace Hotel.
 Dymott, I., Barrie, Ont.—190, Fleet Street, E.C.

E
 Elkington, W. F., St. Stephen, N.B.—155, Tachbrook Street, Westminster, S.W.
 Eaplin, Major Harold (Welch Regt.), Pen-
 ceton—Pleokwick Club.
 Eason, Mrs. Agnes, Halifax—"Dumbarton," 192, Brixton Hill, S.W.

F
 Farrer, Anthony, Cowichan Lake—Ashtead Lodge, Ashtead.
 Finch, Albert, Calgary—51, Ashburton Grove, Holloway, N.
 Friesley, Robert, Edmonton—9, Southwell Mansions, W.9.
 Frost, E. B., Winnipeg—Hotel Russell, W.C.
 Fuller, Capt. F., Vancouver—316, Brixton Road, S.W.9.

G
 Gibson, Capt. A. J., Victoria—4, Gordon Square, W.C.

H
 Hesloth, F. B. (late 1st C.M.R.), Winnipeg—The Bangalow, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park.
 Hooper, A., Vancouver—10, Rutland Street, S.W.

J
 Jewell, Andrew, Montreal—7, St. James's Road, Bernersday, S.E.16.
 Jolley, John, Ottawa—16, Boscombe Road, Shepherd's Bush.

K
 Kendall, A., Peterborough, Ont.—170, Granville Road, Child's Hill, N.W.2

L
 Lane, D. A., St. Anne's, Ont.—Peterhouse, Cambridge.
 Lee, J., Montreal—18, Kensington Road, Southend.

Mac-Mc.
 Macanally, T. B., Montreal—Sun Life Office, Norfolk Street, Strand.

M
 Merbury, Major E. V., Cowichan Lake—4, Carlew Road, Eastbourne.
 Miller, Miss Nan, Winnipeg—32, Essex Road, Watford.

O
 O'Neill, Frank, Lethbridge—9, Canonbury Lane, N.1.

P
 Powley, J., Toronto—35, Milk Street, E.C.

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S
 Spurr, W. A., Sydney, N.S.—112, Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Sutton, F., Pentiction—Etwell House, Andover.

T
 Teed, W. H., St. John—C.D.D., Buxton.
 Tory, J. C., Montreal—Sun Life Office, Norfolk Street, Strand.

W
 Williams, N., Toronto—135, Osbaldeston Road, Clapton Common, N.16.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

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EMPIRE THEATRE.

The Russian Ballets at the Empire Theatre continue to draw big crowds who appreciate dancing in its highest form. On Thursday of last week the King and Queen of Spain saw the programme, which consisted of "Les Sylphides," "Sheherazade," and "The Three Cornered Hat."

* * *

THE SAVOY.

"Tiger Rose," a tale of the Canadian North-West, by Willard Mack, is certainly the best play yet staged in London, in which the action takes place in Canada. This is the first appearance in London of Miss Marjorie Campbell, who takes the part of the heroine—a French-Canadian—and she shows all the attributes of a great actress. The scenes and characters are without the exaggerations and inaccuracies that have hitherto been so apparent in plays dealing with the wilder parts of Canada. In addition to the brilliant acting of Miss Marjorie Campbell, Mr. Frederic Worlock, in the rôle of a constable of the North-West Mounted Police, and Mr. Percy Parsons as the doctor, were outstandingly good in a case of unusual excellence. This is a play not to be missed.

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 Monday, December 1.—*Minnedosa.*
Liverpool to Halifax.
 December.—*Empress of France.*
Glasgow to St. John.
 Saturday, November 22.—*Pretorian.*
St. John.
 Saturday, November 23.—*Sicilian.*
Southampton to Montreal.
 Wednesday, November 12.—*Scotian.*
London to St. John.
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Southampton to Halifax.
 Tuesday, November 11.—*Mauretania.*
 Thursday, November 20.—*Royal George.*
 Saturday, December 6.—*Mauretania.*

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 Wednesday, November 26.—*Lapland.*
 Tuesday, December 16.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, November 8.—*Elen.*
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 November.—*Celtic.*
 Wednesday, November 12.—*Canada.*
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 Wednesday, November 19.—*Megantic.*

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 Wed., Nov. 13.—*Manchester Exchange.*
 The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Empress of France* is due direct from Quebec with mails to-day (Saturday); also the Cunard R.M.S. *Mauretania* from New York via Halifax.

The first winter mail boat sailing direct to St. John will be the R.M.S. *Metagama* on November 19. During the winter months the *Empress of France* will run between Liverpool and Halifax, her first sailing from Liverpool to Halifax being on December 6.

The *Minnedosa*, which sailed on Monday, had a full list of passengers, including 500 cabin and 1,400 third-class, amongst whom were a party of returning Canadian troops and their wives and children, numbering about 250, in addition to 1,200 ordinary civilian passengers destined for the Canadian interior.

* * *

The "Gallia" restaurant at 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C., which was opened on Monday, is under the proprietorship of Mlle. Antonine Lavé, late of the Quebec Government Office.

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